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ORIGINAL POETRY.

Extract from an Ode to Memory.

O! Memory, thy wonders pass!
What worldly bosom can disown
Its every tie of plighted love
At once by thy enkindling tone!
Turn not art there
Those bliss-fraught hours—
To feel, alas! how brief they are—
To feel worth joy in thy deep spell,
The poignant sting of that word—farewell!

And yet, when sadness mars me at the last
Her darkest passive thoughts—the sigh—
What is it then so kindly breathes
A wooing stream—the Memory!
Deserted days
Their phantoms raise,
And bid the wearied heart to taste
Forgotten joys their charms restore,
While musing he go, still sweetly whispers—more!

This earth to thee no bounds affords,
For thine is universal sway!
Its humblest cots, or mighty lords,
Alike have felt thy mystery!
Yes, Memory, thou
Hath dealt the blow
That many a haughty soul laid low—
Hath ravaged the deeply wounded dart
That pierced with death its victim's bleeding heart!

E'en Death, whom none hath quail'd before,
Shall yield his barren all to thee!
And Time, "resistless Time," thy pow'r
In ceaseless impotence shall flee!
What yonder sky
Those bonds shall be—
Thy dwelling place—eternity!
Where gleaming myriads circle thy reign!—
Where hosts unnumber'd shout the glorious strain

* * * * * *

For 'Nature's God,' with smile eye,
Hath framed the azure vault of heaven,
Or, in the misty depths of sky,
Its star illuming beauty given,
Thou in HIS mind,
Lik gas as confined
In darkness deep, hadst still remain'd
Till, with a voice of thunder, earth
Proclaimed, rejoicing, thine immortal birth!

* * * * * *

Though virtue fern, but grief may know,
And hurried eyes but sorrow tell,
There is a joy than vanity below
Far purer that joy
Whose guileless sigh
Is heaved by an have a-lay!
Can bring no pang, yield no despair,
And leave no trace but peace and pleasure there!

ENOS.

SONNET.

There is an hour for contemplation giv'n
When tranquil stars shine out earthly things,
The quiet hues to your so lowly shows
Tenement of bliss—in that bright, joyful hour,
Heaven's for all—where shrouded from every ken
Of worldly gaze, to it one may severely rove,
Make shrine of shrubbin bower bleat—
Where shame and charge, where sorrow, grief and pain,
Shall be no more—O, yes, it is the hour
Of silent night, when all are sunk to sleep,
Tis then as soft as home man may reap
From calm reflection's salutary power—
A lesson that will teach him how to die,
And, freed from earthly chains, to rest his hopes on high.

CARLOS.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

How great was the power that spoke—
(Yet half of that power still slumber'd!)
When worlds from nonentity 'woke,
And, dense as ye ocean's remember'd;

When now through immensity's space,
Those masses are rapidly rolling,
Each keeping its distance and pace;
The MAKER'S perfections extolling.

And prayer, when fervent and warm,
Ascending in humble devotion,
Will move the Omnipotent arm,
That he, on all these systems in motion!

J. S. D.

A SCENE IN INDIA.

What means that gloomy funeral pyre,
On Ganges' banks its tall head rising?
And those red gleams of smoke fire
Ev'n now around us broad have blazing!
What mean those wild and frantic notes,
As from a thousand throats resounding,
With drums and trumpets' awful peals
From distant hills and woods rebounding!

Ah!—'tis a dark and murderous deed,
Which cruel *Brahmins* there are doing!
Well may the heart turn sick and bleed,
While such a dreadful theme pursuing!
For see! on that detested pile,
By her lord's corpse, the widow lying,
While *Moloch*, with a fiend's smile,
Looks on, and sees his victim dying!

See how she writhes!—hark to her screams
As now the livid flames enfold her!
Will is vain, no pity gleams
In the stern breast of one beholder!
Her kindred stand, with hearts of stone,
Cursed by the demon Superstition;—
Hear her last agonizing groan,
Nor heave a sigh at her condition!

Christian matrons—husbands—sires—
Your souls will not compress on glowing,
O, haste to quench the horrid fires
Whence human blood is ruddy flowing!
With all persuasive influence plead,
Implore the Senate of each nation,
That Indian widows may be freed
From spilling such abomination.

And send, O, send the gospel forth,
To the dark haunts of superstition!
That it may learn a Saviour's worth,
And feel in him, sin's grace remission.
Arise—thou Sun of righteousness,
On heathen lands pour forth thy splendor,
There live and peace their homes shall bless,
And their eternal hearts grow soft and tender.

J. F. A.

THANKSGIVING.

The goodness of God, his mercy and loving kindness to the human race, are stamped upon the hearts of every intelligent creature. Who can behold the sky studded with stars—the magnificent ocean—the bountiful earth that we inhabit—and plead ignorance of the Mighty One who called *them* into being, and gave to man the power of rendering them subservient to his interest and pleasure.

None can reflect on these things, without feelings of gratitude towards their Maker. But, amid the cares of life, how few are those who permit their thoughts to wander from earthly pursuits—from the aspirings of ambition—the pursuit of gain, or the temptations of vice. How few who turn aside from their ordinary pursuits, "to commune with their own hearts," to dwell on the bounty and kindness of their Creator.

It is proper that those in authority should, at stated periods, call on the people to come up together to the House of the Lord with thanksgiving and praise!

Are there any who have enjoyed an unusual portion of health and happiness, let them this day pour forth the feelings of gratitude at the altars of Jehovah! Are there any who have lived in the practice of iniquity let them, too, go up to the altar, and partake of the consolations, which the Ministers of the Gospel are authorized to hold out to the contrite and penitent. And while the remembrance of individual blessings received, of individual sins forgiven, shall gladden the hearts of all, let not our country be forgotten. Let the praises and thanksgiving of freemen ascend to Heaven in accents of gratitude for the blessings that our country continues to enjoy: that it has pleased the Almighty to continue to us the enjoyment of liberty the most perfect, and laws the most wise and salutary: that He has blessed us with a large measure of health: that he stayed the progress of the pestilence, and when, according to past experience, we had good cause to dread an increase of its ravages, He caused it at once to cease, and, as it were, by a word relieved us from our fears. For these things let us remember the Holy One: for these things let us keep this day sacred to prayer and thanksgiving.—*Charleston Courier.*

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

It is ever to be kept in mind that a good *name* is in all cases the fruit of *personal exertion*. It is not inherited from parents; it is not created by *external advantages*; it is no necessary appendage of *birth, or wealth, or talents, or station*; but the result of one's own endeavours—the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of virtuous and honorable action. This is the more important to be remarked, because it shows that the attainment of a good name, whatever be your external circumstances is entirely within your power. No young man, however humble his birth, or obscure his condition, is excluded from the inestimable boon. He has only to fix his eye upon the prize, and press towards it, in a course of virtuous and useful conduct, and it is his. And it is interesting to notice how many of our worthiest and best citizens have risen to honor and usefulness by dint of their own persevering exertions. They are to be found in great numbers, in each of the learned professions, and in every department of business; and they stand forth, bright and animating examples of what can be accomplished by resolution and effort. Indeed, my friends, in the formation of character, personal exertion is the first, the second, and the third virtue. Nothing great or excellent can be acquired without it. A good name will not come without being sought. All the virtues of which it is composed are the result of untiring application and industry.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort—merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations.

In the formation of a good character, it is of great importance that *the early part of life be improved and guarded* with the utmost carefulness. The most critical period of life is that which elapses from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. More is done during this period to mould and settle the character of the future man, than in all the other years of life. If a young man passes this season with pure morals and fair reputation, a good name is almost sure to crown his maturer years, and descend with him to the close of his days. On the other hand, if a young man, in this spring season of life, neglect his mind and heart; if he indulges himself in vicious courses, and forms habits of indolency and slothfulness, he experiences a loss which no efforts can retrieve, and brings a stain upon his character which no tears can wash away.

Youthful thoughtlessness, I know, is wont to regard the indiscretions and vicious indulgencies of this period, as of very little importance. But, believe me, my friends, they have great influence in forming your future character, and deciding the estimation in which you are to be held in community. They are the germs of bad habits; and bad habits confirmed are ruin to the character and the soul. The errors and vices of a young man, even when they do not ripen into habit, impress a blot on the mind, which is rarely effaced. They are remembered in subsequent life; the public eye is often turned back to them; the stigma is seen; it cleaves fast to the character, and its unhappy effects are felt to the end of his days.

A fair reputation, it should be remembered, is "a plant delicate in its nature, and by no means rapid in its growth." A character which has cost many years to establish, is often destroyed in a single hour, or even minute. Guard, then, with peculiar vigilance, this forming, fixing season of your existence.—*Hewes' Lectures to Young Men.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE ALBUM.

Friendship's endearing record, pleasing remembrancer of youthful acquaintance, with how many delightful associations does it crowd the mind! How fondly it brings to recollection our juvenile associates, their words, their thoughts, and the pleasures we have enjoyed in their company! It recalls scenes which are past, scenes that are never to return, but scenes on which remembrance will ever dwell with exquisite fondness. It reminds us, too, how frequently the most pure, genuine, and disinterested ties of affection, are severed in time and absence. It shows, likewise, how seldom we are permitted to enjoy, in age, the society of those to whom we were attached in youth, by all the congeniality of feeling and sentiment. When we have arrived even at maturity, should we look around for the companions of childhood, how few can we find! They are either scattered in distant countries, unknown to us—or they have been arrested in their youthful career by the cold hand of Death! —Those to whom we were once bound by every tender feeling that can link "harmonious souls" together, are never to be heard from more! How melancholy! how much to be regretted! But how *fine* is the reflection!

The Album is appropriately the book of youthful acquaintance.—For it is in youth, when our feelings and passions are more warm, generous, and disinterested, that the most permanent attachments are formed. The heart is then tender and confiding, the mind pure and unsullied, the soul unbedded as it were, by artless ignorance and disinterested kindness. In age, the confiding tenderness of the heart, this unsullied purity of the mind, this ennobling innocence and kindness of the soul, are too often destroyed by sordid interest, or unholy ambition. In youth, we are the creatures of feeling and imagination; our actions are all dictated by high, disinterested motives, and our pursuits are characterized by no grovelling or sordid views. In age, ardour and enthusiasm subside, reason and judgment assume the sway, and our conduct is directed by cold, calculating interest. How great then must be the difference between friends formed at these two periods! How much more to be esteemed in the one than the other! In the sincerity of the one we can confide; but not in that of the other. His friendship was founded on interest, and may be discontinued when it is no longer advantageous. How much more anxious should we be to cherish predilections founded on such virtues, than those based on such selfish principles!

Oh "joyous youth!" blissful period of human life! how often are thy fondest hopes and expectations disappointed! Yes, the sincerest, the dearest wishes of our hearts, are too frequently blasted in manhood. We then experience the "phantasms and delusions of hope," the groundless expectations we have once entertained, and the futility of all our juvenile calculations.—Would to God "the whispers of fancy and the phantoms of hopes which are listened to with credulity and pursued with eagerness in youth, could be realized in age!"

But enough of youth, the Album, and Friendship.—I must now bid thee adieu fair and lovely maiden—Soon thou wilt return to thy home, the scenes of thy childhood and the haunts of thy friends.—Go and exchange the romantic wildness and picturesque beauty of our mountains scenery, for prospects more interesting and views more exquisite.—Go where pleasures more fascinating and charms more excellent await thee.—But forget not, amidst the fascinations of a city, the rural village, where thou wilt leave so many whose fondest, dearest, wishes are, that thy path through life may be strewed with every flower which can add to thy enjoyment; that the pleasing anticipations of thy youth may be realized in age; and that thou mayest never experience a thought or sentiment, to mar the peace and quiet of thy bosom. H. F. P.

There is much truth in the following essay, copied from the American Farmer:—

—— *County, Md. Sept.* 1823.

Mr. EDITOR: One of the inconveniences I experience here is the want of punctuality. Among merchants it is a cardinal virtue; but does not appear to be much known in the country, where *Farmers' "must do congregate."* "Why do you dun me? Is not your money safe?—I will pay when convenient?" Such, too often are the answers the needy trader or mechanic receives from the man of landed estate, proud of his possessions, and abounding in every thing but ready money, of which he seldom feels the want, and therefore, cannot realize the want in others differently situated. He has his beef and pork, and mutton and poultry; his hay and corn, and wheat and rye—every thing but coin. He lives like a prince, and too often feels like one towards those who want such advantages. A man of this kidney will live in decent credit as a kind neighbour and honest man, although his creditors go without their money for years together. A man of this kind, a sort of a feudal lord, appears to be a privileged person. His neighbours are shocked at the idea of suing him for a debt, although it is the only way of getting payment. It appears to me unjust to withhold from the man who has bestowed his labour on my farm, or spread his groceries on my table, clothed my domestics and children, (or furnished me with his newspapers,) his just dues. It is a positive act of *injustice*—and yet we find men not only of quiet conscience under such circumstances, but offended if asked to pay a debt—consider themselves ill used, and in a passion declare they will not pay until compelled. I have seen, and wondered at such conduct—for I was reared among commercial men, before the mania of speculation broke out, when a failure in an *engagement* to a day—nay, an hour, was dishonour.

One of my rich neighbours, who keeps his coach, his horses and hounds, and entertains company all the year round, never pays a debt except through the medium of the sheriff. I happen to know some of his creditors—it will be sufficient to single out two. One his overseer—the other a female weaver. These poor people have worked for him for years without compensation, and with but little chance of any. And yet no one ventures to say he is *dishonest!*

I lately attended a vendue where goods and chattels were going off under execution. Every one was paying the debtor, whose property was there under sacrifice, but not a man sympathized with the *creditors*, some of whom had been almost starving for years, for the want of their dues, withheld by this unjust and unfeeling man. I felt indignant, and only regretted that the law's delay had been so great. Why pity him? He had put it off as long as possible. The law, though slow, had at length overtaken him, and was wrenching from his firm grasp property unjustly in his possession to give it to the right owners; and I feel glad of it, although it broke up a man of some figure.

I have no kind of objection to coaches, hounds and horses, where they are supported by proper means; but I have no patience with a man who indulges in such luxuries while his creditor has to walk (perhaps barefoot,) and go supperless to bed, merely because he, or his wife, has a *taste* for them, or that their neighbours, who can afford, keeps such things. It is not honest.

But "let us return to our mutton." "The punctual man is lord of his neighbour's purse." I know a man who established a character for punctuality by borrowing small sums, and without using them, returning them punctually at the time appointed. The character thus acquired, enabled him afterwards to gain a fortune. But a man of experience has only to cast his eyes around to see how important it is—how universally the punctual, fair dealer, has succeeded in life; and how the fretful, cunning man, has failed.—There are some exceptions, as we sometimes hear of robberies never detected.

If a man borrow money he should pay it on the day fixed using no excuse—as, "that it rained and he could not come out; that he had been disappointed in his collections, or that wheat was too low, and he could not sell at a *sacrifice*; or, that he did not suppose a *few days* would make *much odds*." He who makes such excuses knows nothing of the nature or importance of his subject. I often think of the conduct of a worthy man, whom I once knew to walk four miles to pay his more opulent neighbour as many pence due, in change, on a late settlement. "Such an act may appear to some of your young readers as one of great simplicity and folly—mean spirited—and that such a trifle should have "been *forgotten*." It certainly evinced *simplicity*—the simplicity of virtue; and I doubt not it was the best day's work he ever did—for it went far towards establishing a character for honesty and punctuality.

I have known several young lawyers succeed in practice with little else to recommend them, while their contemporaries, of ten times their talents, failed of success for the want of this virtue. They were not only punctual in paying over the sums collected, but in their attendance at their offices—at the courts, and wherever business and duty required them to be.

I once took great pleasure in dining at a particular tavern—my host was entirely to my taste. The first dish was invariably placed on the table by his own hand, while the clock was striking the hour of two. He would not have waited for General Washington himself, who, by-the-bye, would not have expected him to do so; for he himself was of this family; punctuality punctual. But, while I recommend punctuality, I am far from advising running in debt in any way—it is a rock on which many young men are wrecked. "Borrowing shifts the edge of hush-industry," and any one addicted to it is a troublesome neighbour. *Economy and fair dealing* are virtues of the same stamp. "*Honesty is the best policy*," whatever the speculators and horse-jockeys may think to the contrary. OLD SCHOOL.

The Dangers of Sailing in High Latitudes.

One serene evening in the middle of August, 1775, Captain Warrens the master of a Greenland whaleship, found himself becalmed among a vast number of icebergs in about 77 degrees north latitude. On one side, and within a mile of his vessel, these were of immense height and closely wedged together, and a succession of snow covered peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, showing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter, and that it had probably been so for a long period of time. Captain Warrens did not feel altogether satisfied with his station, but there being no wind he could not move either one way or another, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as long as the surrounding icebergs continued in their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale, accompanied by thick showers of snow, while a succession of tremendous thundering, grinding and crashing noises gave fearful evidence that the ice was in motion——— but the darkness of the atmosphere prevented those on board from discovering in what direction the open water lay, or actually if there was any at all on either side of them. The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present itself, and in the morning the storm abated and Capt. Warrens found to his great joy that his ship had not sustained any serious injury. He remarked with surprise that the accumulated icebergs which had on the preceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier, had been separated and disarranged by the wind, and that in one place a canal of open sea wound its course among them as far as the eye could discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this canal that a ship made its appearance about noon. The sun shone brightly at the time, and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first some intervening icebergs prevented Captain Warrens from distinctly seeing any thing except her masts, but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs and then grounding upon the low icebergs remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much excited, that he immediately leaped into his boat with several seamen, and rowed towards her. On approaching he observed that her hull was miserably weather beaten, and not a soul appeared upon the deck which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed the crew several times but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board, an open port hole near the main chains caught his eye, and on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining back in a chair, with writing materials on a small table before him, but the feebleness of the light made every thing very indistinct. The party, therefore, went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway which they found closed, they descended to the cabin. They first came to the apartment which Captain Warrens had viewed through the port hole. A tremour seized him as he entered it. He instantly retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible of strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould had covered his cheeks and forehead, and veiled his open eye balls. He held a pen in his hand, and a log book lay before him, the last sentence in whose unfinished page ran thus. "11th Nov. 1762: We have now been enclosed in the ice seventy days. The lad went out yesterday and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again but without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief——"

Captain Warrens and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin, the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a contraction of the limbs alone showed that her form was inanimate. Seated on the floor in one corner of the room, was the corpse of an apparently young man holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him.

In the fore part of the vessel several sailors were found lying dead in their births, and the body of a *dog* was crouched at the bottom of the gang-way stairs. Neither provisions nor fuel could be discovered any where, but Captain Warrens was prevented by the superstitious prejudices of his seamen from examining the vessel as minutely as he wished to have done. He therefore carried away the log book already mentioned and returned to his own ship, and immediately steered to the southward, deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the danger of navigating the polar seas, in high northern latitudes. On returning to England, he made various inquiries respecting vessels that had disappeared in an unknown way, and by comparing the results of these with the information which was afforded by the written documents in his possession, he ascertained the name and history of the imprisoned ship and of her unfortunate master, and found that she had been frozen up seventeen years previous to the time of his discovering her among the ice.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

NOCTURNAL COURT CIRCULAR.

At a quarter before one, yesterday morning, his Majesty left his chair and took his seat on the sofa.

Soon after one, his Majesty crossed his royal legs and graciously yawned.

At seventeen minutes of three, by fits of Grimaldi's nine pieces, our beloved Monarch distinctly sneezed, but we are happy to say that no mischief is apprehended from this common symptom of catarrh, though the profoundest alarm was excited by it throughout the whole court, and the fervent exclamation of "God bless your Majesty!" indicated at once the deep anxiety, and how firmly the sovereign is seated in the hearts of his subjects. The accident is attributed to an open snuff-box which was laying on a rose-wood table made by Messrs. Francis and Bunting, upholsterers to the king and the rest of the royal family, within a few inches of his Majesty's Royal nose. A puff of wind from an open window is supposed to have agitated the pungent powder, prepared according to his Majesty's order, by Mr. Harding of Pallmall, and hence the equivocal symptom which created so intense an alarm.

At seven o'clock his Majesty was graciously pleased to feel an appetite for his Majesty's dinner, having approached the table with his accustomed homgamy, he honored various dishes by partaking of them in the most condescending manner conceivable.

At a little before nine his Majesty picked the third molar tooth in his Majesty's dexter superior jaw. The view of the Royal mouth gave great satisfaction to the distinguished party present, and the whiteness and regularity of our sovereign's teeth was the subject of unanimous admiration.—*London Examiner.*

NOTTINGHAM HEROINE.

Last week, a young woman of Nottingham, named Hannah Westbury, while on her way to Loughborough, was attacked on the turnpike road, when within two or three miles of the latter place, by an apparently half starved squalid looking fellow, rather below the middle size, who seized a basket which was hung on her arm, and made off with it. Not relishing this kind of treatment, the girl, after deliberating within herself for a minute or two what to do, 'screwed up her courage to the sticking point,' and determined to regain her basket. She therefore followed, and overtaking the fellow, commenced an attack in turn; and although he struck her a violent blow on the back, with a stick or bludgeon, which he had in his hand, she succeeded in overpowering him, and wresting the weapon from his hands, beat him with it until his desires relented, when the struggle ceased. Distress had driven him to the commission of the deed. The girl's compassion being awakened by this tale of woe, she took three pence out of her pocket and gave it to him, and then pushed her journey without further molestation, leaving the fellow in the ditch by the way side.

To Quench thirst.—Mix a spoonful of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water by a little at a time, so that they mix intimately. This drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective, in quenching thirst.—*Edinburgh Observer.*—We beg to follow this admirable receipt with another:—*To allay hunger.*—Take a pound of beef, and broil it carefully over a proper fire.—When ready, sit down and eat it with salt, mustard, pepper if you choose, and bread. The food is savoury, nourishing and effective, in allaying hunger.—*Edinburgh Weekly Review.*

The following is the most singular remedy for intemperance we ever heard of. After this, Dr. Chambers' famous prescription must "hide its diminished head."

LEAGUE.—A drunkard of this town had been long yoked in matrimony, and was surrounded with a hopeful progeny. His wife at length failing, if the husband drank so much, she and her children must leave all earning, determined to follow him from pot-house to pot-house, which she did, seating herself at his side, calling for the same beverage, regaling herself in the same manner, and singing songs in concert.—She neglected her children, returned home possibly drunk, always in company with her husband; the man swore—the woman chimed in—the husband left home—she followed. At last, he was disgusted with the public-house, because his phantom wife was there—and the thought of his children made him a convert. He left the public house—so did his wife; he attended to his business—so did she; he became a good father—she a good wife; thus exemplifying a new way of curing a husband.—*Brighton Gaz.*

The first census taken in Russia was by order of Peter the Great, in the year 1719, and returned 14,000,000 of both sexes, including the Ukraine, the countries of Esthonia, Livonia, and part of Finland. The second census was made in 1743, and exhibited an increase of upwards of 2,000,000, by a third, in 1761, there was an increase of 8,000,000 appeared; and by a fifth, in 1794, there was a gain of 4,000,000—making a total of 33,000,000. Between 1794 and 1795, Lithuania and Courland were added to Russia, and increased her population to 37,000,000.—After this, the greatest regularity was observed by all the parishes throughout the empire in presenting annually to the synod, tables of births, marriages and deaths; and which on being compared, exhibited a regular annual increase of 500,000: consequently in 1812, her population was upwards of 46,000,000; and in 1827 it amounted to upwards of 53,000,000.

LONGEVITY.

On the estate of Dochfour, near Inverness, there lives an old man named Donald M'Culloch—a relic of the fatal field of Culloden.—Donald is now in his 98th year, and is tolerably hale and healthy, but is miserably poor. In the "forty-five," he lived in the Leys, and on the memorable 16th of April, 1746, accompanied a cousin, attached to the rebel army, and some other lads to the field of battle. He describes the day as one of mist, storm, and extreme cold. His relation was wounded, and he himself and his companions fled from the moor, to avoid the murderous weapons of the dragoons. The Dunmaglass men were stationed near him—and truly graphic is his narration of the arrival of the fugitives at a neighbouring barn—some falling headlong, never to rise again, and others quenching their feverish thirst with long and heavy draughts. In Morayshire, we understand, there is a still older remnant of "the wars"—a veteran born in 1723, by name Roberson Campbell, who fought for Prince Charlie at Preston Pollick, and Clifton, but was too late for the field of Culloden. These facts he detailed, last summer, to Mr. M'Kenzie, of Woodside. A gentleman lately on a tour to the Western Isles, conversed the other day with a man in Skye, who was born, as he stated, in the reign of Queen Anne!—*Inverness Courier.*

SEPARATION OF SILVER AND COPPER.—The Amalgam obtained at the silver works of Freyberg, leaves when decomposed by heat, an alloy of silver, copper, and other metals; the latter cred to be separated from the silver by boiling and dissolving the whole in strong sulphuric acid, and then precipitating the silver. Of late a process altogether new has been introduced. The alloy is now heated in a reverberatory furnace, exposed to air, so as to oxidize the copper, and is afterwards put into cauldrons of lead, and heated with dilute sulphuric acid, which dissolves the oxide of copper previously formed; the operations of roasting and digesting are repeated once or twice, and many precautions are requisite to obtain a good result, but these being attended to, the process is much more economical than the ancient one. The silver is not so pure, retaining about 1-25 of copper; but this is of no consequence for ordinary uses.—*Ann. des Mines, tom. iii. 15.*

METHOD OF HARDENING PLASTER CASTS AND ALABASTER.—The following process is described by M. Thot, who has patented it in France. The piece of plaster or alabaster, after being shaped, is put for 24 hours into a furnace. If the piece is only 18 lines thick, three hours in the furnace, heated up to the temperature required for baking bread, is sufficient; if thicker, it is to be left in for a proportionately longer time. At the end of the time, it is withdrawn with caution and cooled, after which it is put for 24 seconds into river water, withdrawn for a few seconds, and then again immersed for a minute or two, according to its thickness. The piece is then exposed to the air, and at the end of three or four days has acquired the hardness and density of marble. It may then be polished.—*Bull. Univ. T. v. 28.*

A recent French paper relates the following touching instance of paternal affection which occurred in the village of Jussieu:—"A young child had been imprudently seated on the shaft of a vintager's waggon which was loaded with produce from the vineyard. In descending the hill the child lost its balance and fell immediately in front of the wheel, which was about to pass over it. The father, a young vintager, seeing the perilous situation of his child, threw himself before the wheel, which passed over his shoulder and broke his collar bone, but he saved his son, who escaped unhurt." The account adds that the waggon contained a load, weighing a thousand pounds, and that the vintager was soon enabled to resume his occupation!

The enterprising bland traveller, Lieut. Holman, R. N., has informed his relatives in this neighbourhood under date of Rio Janeiro, August 8, that he was about to proceed into the interior of South America, in company with Captain Lyons.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

ANTIQUITY OF RHYME.—It is curious to be produced so few works of genius, that possibly compose himself to think with such an ordinary object eternally humming in his ears, and thirsting for his blood!—*Burton's Cochin China.*

GAMBLING AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—On returning home curiosity led me to ascend a grand staircase, which I perceived through a magnificent colonnade, supporting a very handsome building, the interior of which seemed to be in a blaze of light. In my progress I noticed that the ground story was opened to the street, and was filled up with large shops for the sale of prints, trinkets, jewelry, and refreshments. Having reached the landing of the first story, I was directed to the inner apartments by a military-looking person, who accompanied his gestures, pointing to my cap, with *Deposez votre chapeau et la canne.* Profound silence seemed to reign in the interior, and an air of mystery hung over the establishment, calculated to excite suspicion. The principal door being thrown open, I saw myself at once ushered into a vast and splendid room, in which, under a richly carved and gilt ceiling, and reflected by the polished surface of the hundred mirrors which lined the walls, I noticed groups of well-dressed and fashionable people of both sexes. Their occupation soon became known to me, as I glanced at the *Rouge et Noir*, the *Roulette*, the *Birbis*, and the *Trente-et-un* tables, placed in different parts of the room, around which the motley group were assembled, some sitting, some standing, but all equally and intensely engaged in that one sole business of the evening, gambling. What an impressive spectacle for a stranger! First, the fair countenance of a pretty woman, half concealed by the falling plumes, which set off an elegant Spanish hat, were seen to undergo a thousand changes, and, as the cards successively exhibited their marked sides, presented features, at times, little in accordance with the lineaments of female beauty. The prettiest hand in the world was busy pricking with a pin on a slip of ruled paper the endless variety of chances of the game, its tapering fingers soiled with the alternate taking and giving of a number of coins, which were for ever changing owners. Next, the infinitely varied faces of the men claimed notice; some boisterously loud in execrations against their ill luck, others smiling at their success, which they seemed anxious to put out to an unlucky neighbour, who grinned a smile of assent, yet polished enough not to have the appearance of casting the mission of fortune. There a tall officer of Hussars, with his richly braided jacket of silver, rose above the rest; he was busily watching his stake of piled gold, curling with his finger and pulling the bushy mustachio with a violence that would inflict pain, were he not absorbed in grief at the loss of his money. Here a fashionably dressed young man, a banker's son, as I was told, became an object of attention. He has just thrown down his last, for a "*tirefeut*,"—no hope beyond it—his eyes are fixed and glistening—his respiration suspended, alone and silent, in the midst of a buzzing crowd, he holds a paper, bearing the record of his losses, to his lips, as if to check the progress of his very breath. I watched him with melancholy interest; I felt, as a father, for the gamester's father. In a few seconds I heard him yell out a curse—the paper was torn to tatters by the teeth, and cast afar, and the youth hurried out of the room. The scene did not appear to attract the least notice from the rest, whose attentions were all engrossed by their own fortunes, who were all variously agitated, and presented many sights of agony. Unmoved, untouched, the pale-visaged dealer proceeded calmly with his office, pronouncing from time to time the magic words "*Rouge gagne*," or "*Quarante gagnet centaur*," which, as occasion should change the relative position of the several stakes scattered on thick over the table "as midnight sky is starred."—*Leslie Grenville's Journey to St. Petersburg.*

The following directions for ascertaining the purity of flour have been published in London. We give them, rather to show the caution required of London housekeepers, than with a view to the protection of our own. The labour of powdering bones and stones would be worth more, here, than the flour that could be saved, with the pleasure of cheating into the bargain:

1. Grasp a handful briskly, and squeeze it half a minute; it preserves the form of the cavity of the hand, although it may be rudely placed upon the table. Adulterated flour, on the contrary, soon falls down; that mixed with whiting is the most adhesive, though it soon gives way; but if the adulteration be ground stones, bones or plaster of Paris, it almost immediately falls.—2. Dip the forefinger and thumb in a little sweet oil, and take up a small quantity of the flour between them; if it is pure it may be rubbed for any length of time, and will not become adhesive, but if whiting be present it very speedily becomes pasty, and adheres strongly. The pure flour also takes a very dark colour from the oil, but the adulterated flour is but little altered in colour.—3. Lemon juice or vinegar will also show the presence of whiting by the agitation it produces in the flour; pure flour produces no particular effect with these fluids.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

The United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland contains 74 millions of acres, of which, at least, 64 millions of acres may be considered capable of cultivation. Half an acre, with ordinary cultivation, is sufficient to supply an individual with corn, and one acre is sufficient to maintain a horse; consequently, the United Kingdom contains enough land for the sustenance of 120 millions of people, and 4 millions of horses.—*Edmunds on Political Economy.*

Curious Musical Instrument.—A novelty of this kind is handed privately about at present, and will, we think, soon obtain much notoriety. It is a very small engine, (not larger than this paragraph,) and consists of a brass frame, with eight perpendicular bars of silver. It is pressed against the lips, and breathed through by the performer, and the consequent vibrations yield sounds resembling those of the Æolian harp, which are wonderfully powerful, considering the minuteness of the instrument. It goes to the extent of an octave, and its modifications of piano and forte are altogether surprising.

In the Chamber of Deputies during a discussion upon the ministerial budget, several curious facts were elucidated. The sum of 90,000 dollars is paid annually, for the encouragement of the fine arts—30,000 for sciences, lectures and dramatic works—200,000 for the Royal Theatre. For the encouragement of the Opera, there is levied a tax paid to it by the secondary theatres of one-twentieth of their receipts. Balls and public concerts pay one-fifth of their receipts.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor: Do you know any act which is accompanied with a greater feeling of luxurious ease than putting on a pair of slippers? Imagine, my dear Sir, a man, (yourself for instance,) just entering his comfortable sitting room, after a long, dreary walk through a cold, rheumatic drizzle. He hears no question which is asked him, but, with a hunting air of satisfaction, seizes on the jack and slippers, and throws them with a hearty thump upon the floor before him. See his glad hurry, as he claps his heel into the jack, and bends his ear to the delightful creaking of his yielding boot. Mark the energetic shove of his freed foot into the buckskin substitute. He thrills with pleasure: even the very toes seem to rejoice, and for minutes you'll see the little fellows popping up and down in their soft envelopment, as if dancing for delight.—This sympathetic gladness gradually spreads over his whole system. In the capriciousness of his joy, he jerks about his chair, until, perhaps, after twenty alterations, you will find it placed precisely in its original position. Now he rubs his hands, gives his shoulders a shivering shrug, says bugh! perhaps; edges a little nearer the fire, tosses his legs about until they are crossed [illegible] conscious that any one is near him. Well, Sir, so was it with me, a few evenings since, with this addition, that I was rolling a fragrant cabanna through my lips, when my grandfather, whom I had observed anxious to speak to me so soon as I was *fixed*, after raising his spectacles, threw his head back, (he was a colonel once,) laid his hand upon neighbour Oldman's knee, as if to call his attention, winked at him, as if congratulating himself on having so smart a grandson, hemmed his throat clear, and fondly nicknaming me, said, "Oct neighbour Oldman here and myself have been disputing on a point of law; and since we can't agree, we have determined, as you know a good deal about the law, to make you umpire, and abide by your decision."——Now there's no question so calculated to destroy all delights of imagination, with me, as a question of law. For though, to be sure, as my grandfather says, I'm a bit of a lawyer, yet I never could see any use in killing myself with study, inasmuch as the old gentleman aforesaid has made me his heir-elect to a fine estate of 10,000 a year. And although I often delight him by my eloquence, and astonish him by my ingenuity of argument, when I address the book-case and chairs as judge and jury, yet I always find that my best speeches are upon (to use a legal phrase) cases of my own putting. This unexpected and unwished-for call upon my legal knowledge, at so unseasonable a time, struck such a damper on me, that for a moment I was lost, until those horrible words, "*estate tail*," accompanied by "What does the law say in that case, Oct" awakened me to a sense of my forlorn situation. As for the question, I had not heard it; for surprise made me momentarily deaf, until those harsh words grated through my ear. But I must say something, for they both seemed impatient for my opinion. I tried to turn it off—jumped up to stamp out a spark, which, I thought, fell upon the rug—unwrapped my cigar a little—wet it—rolled it up again—puffed very earnestly at it, making divers wry faces—burst out into a laugh, telling them that I had seen a very droll circumstance that day.—But it wouldn't do: they were determined to have *the law*. At last, finding all my endeavours to evade it fruitless, I commenced. "Uncle," said I, (I always call him uncle—it sounds younger than *Grandfather*;) "Uncle"—here I looked wise as a Lord Coke, and, after a long puff, took my cigar out of my mouth, while the ears of both my cronies stood erect with attention. "Uncle," continued I for the third time, "and you, Mr. Oldman, you must both be perfectly aware, since you are men of long acquaintance with the world; and, consequently—[here I took another puff]—and consequently have derived much knowledge from your intercourse with it. [Here they nudged each other.] You must, I say, be perfectly aware, that a question in, or rather point of, law should be closely investigated and deliberately considered. In law there is nothing certain. The least attention to judicial proceeding will convince you of this fact; and you will find that he who has read most of it is always most wary in giving an opinion. [Here I gave two or three puffs.] Oftentimes, indeed, judges of the same court, listening to the same cause, will, though moving on the same ground, and led on by the same reasons, differ widely in their judgment of it. [Here they looked at each other, with a peculiar expression of face, as if they would say, "What's the fellow at?"—However, I puffed again, and proceeded.] With regard to the matter of estate-tail, which you have just now referred to me, its bearings are so manifold and various; the legal principles which it involves are so multiplied and intricate; and the question itself is so octagonal and contradictory, that an ex'emporaneous solution is, in the language of Puffendorf, an *opus laboris*. [They here exchanged such an undescribable glance, that, lest I might laugh outright, I thrust the whole length of my cigar into my cheek.] But, my dear Uncle, since it is your desire that I should attempt it, I will (as I have ever wished and always intend) exert my utmost to oblige you. It is my earnest request, however, that you do not attach much importance to, nor place implicit confidence in, [puff] an opinion which nought but filial respect has induced me to hazard. This estate-tail, then"——here the clock struck nine, and neighbour Oldman being, like my grandfather, an old Tory, still retained his military punctuality, and now arose to go, notwithstanding his anxiety for my decision, which, I told him, would require but ten minutes more.

He left us, saying that law was a hard thing, and that he didn't wonder at my being so thin. I bade him good night, and replied that I hoped to be much better prepared, by his next visit, than at present, to decide so difficult a question; as I purposed, in future, to confine myself solely to the article of estate.

OCTAVIAN.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated Columbus, (Miss.) Nov. 18, 1828.

In looking over the pages of the last No. of the Evening Post, (Oct. 25,) my attention was particularly arrested by a piece headed "Mississippi Guards." As the subject of it is to me, as well as a number of my fellow-citizens, entirely novel, pains have been taken to make particular enquiry on the subject, but canal earn nothing of this famous fly. I have resided nearly seven years in this state, and the greater part of the time in Columbus, which town is situated upon a *sand knowl*—such an one as these "guards" are said to select for their stations—and have, until now, been a stranger to the existence of such insects. I can assure you that, for the last years mentioned, they must have either shifted quarters or have been entirely negligent of their duty. If the first, it could not have been for want of employment, for in no state are to be found more of that troublesome insect (the horse fly, in all its various species,) than here. They particularly abound in the Choctaw nation of Indians, adjoining us. We have, however, been plagued during the last summer, and even to the present time, though several severe frosts have intervened, with a fly that seems to look upon the horse fly only as its pioneer, to commence a work for the other to complete.

The fly alluded to is, perhaps, twice the size of a common house fly—nothing remarkable in its appearance—its body of a greyish cast from the neck or joint of the head, to a little beyond the wings—say to where the body divides—the after part is of a changeable bluish green, and covered with very fine black furze; its legs are also so covered. Upon opening one of them, I found it filled with little wormsor mites: through them it causes destruction in many instances among the cattle, and several instances are known in this vicinity of their depositing them in the human species. From observation and information, this fly appears at hand when the horse fly draws his proboscis from the horse, cow, or whatever it attacks, and that moment its follower darts upon the fresh blood and deposits its worms, and in less than forty-eight hours millions apparently can be discovered by the naked eye in the wound—if let alone they destroy the animal. It is worthy of remark that these insects do not interfere with any other than a fresh wound, and one that is merely sufficient to bring the blood to the surface invites their attention. Numbers of cows, hogs, and sheep, have been destroyed by them, in spite of exertions used to prevent the increase of the worm. Calomel, mixed with sugar, has been found to be the most effectual experiment upon them. Though they swallow corrosive sublimate unable to obtain any satisfactory information relative to the origin of this *worm fly*, as it is now called, but have been informed they are found in South America in large quantities; and a friend who has lately returned from the province of Texas, states that they have, for a year or two, been very troublesome there. Is there not a probability that, as droves of mules come from those parts, that these troublesome insects may have followed them? I should be pleased if, through the channel of your useful paper, some information might be obtained on this subject.—I am inclined to think that the said fly has confined itself pretty much to the south, at least I have heard from no other quarter of their depredations.

Once more to the "Guards." I should be pleased they would return to us, for during their season there is much for them to do.

You will excuse my troubling you;—a desire to obtain useful information for the community will be a sufficient apology, I hope.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

CHARLES H. ABERT.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF NEW YORK.

It is noticed in your papers, that the deaths by CONSUMPTION or PHTHISIS, average in New York city alone, from 18 to 20 every week, which must amount to 1000 or more in the year. Is not such mortality appalling? Is the Yellow Fever, or any other Epidemy, was to produce such annual havoc, a dreadful consternation would be the consequence; but this constant recurrence of an awful disease carrying off one fourth or fifth of the population by turns, and without intermission, ought to draw our attention to the inquiry, whether this evil cannot be mitigated.

The actual Schools of Medicine confess that they are totally unable to subdue this disease; nay, the erroneous practice which they have adopted of debilitating their patients, has an little influence in increasing the danger; but is it possible that any disease should be without a remedy? Far from it; I should contend rather that there is a remedy (if not many) for every disorder of the human frame.

Several quacks have, at various times, pretended to cure every thing, and even the Consumption, by their nostrums and many reckon in that class, all secret remedies. But as long as no rewards will be provided by the Public for such discoveries, there must be, and will be, efficient remedies kept secret, so as to insure a pecuniary reward. Experience is their test.

These remarks have been made, in order to acquaint you that a new mode of Medical treatment has lately been employed in Philadelphia, which has been found very efficient in many cases of Consumption, and has much lessened the mortality. One of the articles prescribed, is a new Chemical substance called PULMEL or PULMERIA, discovered by an able Chemist. As it is very little known in New York as yet, and may be employed to lessen this increasing scourge in your city, you may perhaps gratify some of your Subscribers by acquainting them with it. This is not a Panacea, but a Medical course of remedies, found by a physician, who has begun by curing himself with it, and is susceptible of all the changes and variations required by the different cases, since hardly two are quite alike.

MEDICUS.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The members of the SCOTS THISTLE SOCIETY held their annual meeting on Monday, Dec. 1st. The following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

President.—ADAM RAMAGE.
Vice President.—ALEXANDER M'CAUSLAND.
Treasurer.—JOHN COCHRAN.
Secretary.—ADAM WALDIE.
Council.—George M'Leod, Robert Johnson, James Brown, Adam Traquair, and Thomas Duncan.

A statement of the funds of the Society was made, as follows:

	Received.	*Disbursed.*
Thistle Fund,	$458	$292
Widows' do.	103	178
Charity do.	151	133
	$572	$603

After the business of the Society was transacted, they proceeded to Mr. Vernon's Hotel, Oak street, and sat down to an excellent and abundant repast. The festivities of the evening, consisting of songs, sentiments, recitations, and anecdotes, closed with perfect good humour and satisfaction. Among other guests of the evening was Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of New York, who hastily composed the following song for the occasion, and sang it with much taste:

SONG.—*The Land of the Thistle.*

AIR.—"Believe me if all those endearing young charms."

Dear Land of the Thistle, tho' far, far away,
And 'twixt us rolls widely the sea,
Yet still, Caledonia, wherever we stray,
Our hearts throb with fondness for thee.
Still dear are our hills, tho' the stormy cloud lowers,
All bleak, o'er their summits of snow;
For, oh! they are nature's own fortress of towers,
To guard freedom's sons from the foe.

Like pure melted diamonds thy bright burnies flow,
All sparkling along thy green vales,
Where snow-crested daisies and primroses grow,
Perfuming thy health-breathing gales.
The lark sweetly pouring his lay to the morn,
The thrush hymning soft through the grove,
The linnet sweet warbling amid the green thorn,
Can charm every bosom to love.

With life's early ties in our bosom are bound
These scenes, deeply etch'd on its core;
And graceful to guard them, are woven around,
The deeds of thy gleaming claymore.
Then here's to auld Caledon's bright beaming blade,
To freedom and bravery on tear;
And here's to thy light waving gay tartan plaid,
And "hurra for the bonnets of blue."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States and export therefrom was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Finance. A memorial from certain citizens of Baltimore was presented by Mr. SMITH, of Md. praying that Congress will authorize a subscription of Stock on the part of the United States to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The bill authorizing the sale of certain reserved Lead-mines, and lands contiguous thereto, in the State of Missouri, was passed. The bill amending the Act, of March 2d, 1821, entitled an act to reduce and fix the Military peace establishment of the United States, was read a third time, and passed. The principal object of this bill is to fill the vacancy in the colonelcy of the second regiment of Artillery by arranging thereto Col. Daniel Bissel. The bill compensating Susan Decatur and others, for the capture of the Frigate Philadelphia, in the harbour of Tripoli, which bill passed the Senate last year, but failed in the House of Representatives for want of time was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. PRINCE, postponed till to-morrow. Mr. SMITH of Md., submitted a Joint Resolution for the adjournment of the two houses of Congress from, Wednesday next to the following Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, after the petitions had been called for, the House took up the resolution offered by Mr. J. C. WRIGHT, on Friday, on the subject of the prices of printing.—Mr. WICKLIFFE, who had desired the subject to be at rest until it could be brought before the House by the Committee of Retrenchment appointed at the last session, moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the ayes and noes were taken at the call of Mr. WRIGHT, and the motion was negatived by a vote of 121 to 55. The ayes and noes were then called on the passage of the resolution, which was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 155, Noes 8. The House then took up the bill authorizing the establishment of the Territorial Government of Huron, when the amendments made in Committee of the whole were, with a slight variation, concurred in. Something like opposition having then manifested itself to the bill, the question on the engrossment was delayed, until near three o'clock, when the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

List of Vessels in the United States' Navy in commission during the year 1828.

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Delaware,	74	Commodore W. M. Crane, since March,
Java,	44	Captain J. Downes, the whole year.
		Sailed about the 1st July.
Lexington,	16	Mast. Com. Hunter, the whole year.
Warren,	18	Master Com. Kearney, same.
Fairfield,	18	Mas. Com. Parker, sailed from New York, in August.
Porpoise,	12	Lt. J. H. Bell, the whole year.

The Squadron will remain the same during the next year, with the exception of the Constitution.

PACIFIC STATION.

Brandywine,	44	Com. J. Jones, the whole year.
Vincennes,	18	Mas. Com. Finch, same.
Dolphin,	12	Mas. Com. Rousseau, same.

During the next year, the Squadron will consist of the

Guerriere,	44	Capt. C. C. B. Thompson.
St. Louis,	18	Master Com. Sleat.
Dolphin,	12	Lieutenant Zantzinger.

BRAZIL STATION.

Macedonian	36	Com. J. Biddle, arrived at Norfolk in October.
Boston,	18	Mas. Com. Hoffman, will return early in the spring.

The Squadron next year will consist of the

Hudson,	44	Com. J. G. Creighton.
Vandalia,	18	Master Com. Gallagher.

WEST INDIA STATION.

Commodore CHARLES G. RIDGELY.

Natchez,	18	Master Com. Budd, whole year.
Erie,	18	Master Com. Turner, same.
Hornet,	18	Master Com. Claxton, same.
Falmouth,	18	Master Com. Morgan, sailed in March.
Grampus,	12	Lt. Latimer, the whole year.
Shark,	12	Lt. Adams, has lately sailed for the coast of Africa, and thence to the West Indies.

The Squadron will remain nearly or quite the same during the year.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Peacock, 18 Master Commandant Jones.

By the *general estimate*, it appears that there will be required for the Navy, during the year 1829, three millions six thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents, in addition to the unexpended balances that may remain on hand on the 1st day of January, 1829.

From the Auburn Free Press.

TRACHEOTOMY IN THE CROUP OR RATTLES.

Margaret, daughter of Professor H. Mills, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, aged four years, and of a plethoric habit, was severely attacked with the Croup on the first of last month, and the most efficient means were immediately employed and administered for her relief, and their application was continued through the course of eight or ten days, with temporary remissions in the symptoms of increasing inflammation, filling of the windpipe, and sympathetic affection of the lungs, but without any permanent relief. At the end of the above period, it was deemed altogether useless to attempt any farther administration of the usual remedies in that stage of the disease, as the child, (with its pulse scarcely perceptible,) in the opinion of all persons present, could live only a short time, from interrupted respiration, occasioned by the swelling, and formation of a preternatural membrane in the upper portion of the windpipe. In this critical state, and as the only means of relief, the operation of Tracheotomy, or opening the windpipe directly above the breast bone, was advised and performed by Dr. Joseph T. Pitney, of this village, in the presence of a number of medical gentlemen. After having cut with great caution, more than one inch deep, through various parts, the windpipe was exposed to view, and an incision made into it, through which there was an instantaneous gush of bloody-muco-purulent matter. To facilitate respiration, and the discharge of mucus from the lungs and trachea, the opening was then enlarged by cutting out a small portion of the windpipe, through which she breathed and expectorated freely, and was completely relieved. Her pulse instantly rose, and became distinct and regular. A silver tube was then introduced, lest the sides of the wound might collapse; but from apprehensions of its irritation and obstruction to the free discharge of the mucus, it was removed, and no necessity occurred for replacing it. From this time she began to improve slowly, and continued to breathe freely through the artificial opening eight days after the operation. From the diseased state of the windpipe, and its innumerable ramifications through the lungs, the little patient coughed very much, and during the first four days after the operation, expectorated through the opening daily more than half a pint of muco-purulent matter, with shreds or pieces of preternatural membrane streaked with blood. After this period the rough and expectoration gradually lessened, and she improved much faster than was anticipated. During the first four days after the operation she was rational, and had a comparatively requisite portion of strength, but was perfectly speechless, as the air did not pass from the lungs through the fauces or throat, the upper portion of the windpipe having entirely closed. She manifested her wishes by motions. On the fifth day it was discovered that a very little air passed through the mouth, and for the first time, with difficulty, she was heard to whisper. On the eighth day from the operation, the cough and expectoration through the aperture having very much abated, it was ascertained by experiment that she could breathe with tolerable ease through her mouth; the wound was therefore closed, and on the 16th day from the operation it was healed, and she walked about the floor and spoke, and continues to speak with an audible voice. Her diet after the operation was new sweet milk, which she swallowed without difficulty. In the recovery of this patient, much credit is due to the unremitting attention of the nurse in clearing the artificial opening of pieces of membrane, and a profusion of mucus, which was constantly thrown into it during the first week after the operation. CONSULTUS.

Auburn, Dec. 8, 1828.

N. B. On examining various Medical Journals and Systematic Works published in the United States, we can find but two cases reported of Tracheotomy having been performed for the Croup or Rattles in the United States, and in those cases the operation was performed by Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, but both patients died. C.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst. Mr. Thomas King was murdered, about forty miles from Wilmington, N. C on the Holly Shelter road, leading to Onslow Court House. He was returning home, after visiting his neighbours, John, James and Stratton Burton, who live near the waters of Holly Shelter Desert, when he was murdered by some person lying in *wait for* the dreadful purpose. The body was found in the woods, near the road, on the night of Thursday, the 4th instant, and was mangled and disfigured in a most shocking manner. Mr. King was a poor man, but was highly esteemed in his neighbourhood. He has left a wife and five or six young children. Suspicions were awakened with respect to the perpetrator of this deed, by the circumstance of finding, near the body of Mr. King, a pass, written by Mr. Elijah Shepherd, for his negro slave, Arthur; and these suspicions were confirmed by the facts, of recent occurrence, that Arthur had been detected by Mr. King in the practice of riding his horses, and that Mr. King had threatened him with punishment on the repetition of the offence. It is not ascertained, nor is it believed, that Arthur had any accomplice; but a negro who was, in some sort, accessary to the dead, has disclosed particulars relative to it. It appears, in brief, by this disclosure, that Arthur assaulted Mr. King, who was on horseback, about three miles from his house, wrested his gun from him in the struggle for the mastery, and beat him to death with it; and it was evident that the deceased had fought desperately, from the appearance of the ground for about thirty yards square. As soon as Arthur was suspected, search was made for him, but for some time he eluded pursuit.—He has since been apprehended, and it is said that a posse is in pursuit of some other negroes, who are suspected of being either accessaries or abettors.

On the 5th ult. the Jubilee, ascending the Mississippi, when in between five and six fathom water, struck a snag about four feet below the through which the water rushed with rapidity. She was within a few yards of the Arkansas shore, on which the captain ordered the pilot to run her. The bank, generally, is high and perpendicular, but near the spot where she struck is, fortunately, an opening, the only one in a distance of some miles: into this the boat was run, and her passengers were enabled to effect a landing. The boat was filling fast; and, in full expectation of her momentarily sinking, each passenger was too anxious to save his life and property, to render any assistance to the captain and crew, who, with blankets and carpets, were endeavouring to stop the leak, in the hope of keeping her above water, till the freight, &c. could be got on shore. The leak gained so fast, however, that their chance of success was exceedingly small, when the Oregon, descended the river, perceived her situation, rounded too, and came alongside. Immediately, Captain Ryan, his passengers and crew, jumped on board, and commenced bailing, &c. while the carpenters of both vessels went below and temporarily stopped the leak.—*Missouri Republican.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13.—On the 3d inst. as the steam boat Gen. Marion was on her way from this place to Cincinnati, she overtook an ark with two white men and twenty-seven negroes on board. The master of the ark, although earnestly warned of the danger, attached his boat to the General Marion: in a minute or two the ark filled with water. Four of the negroes were drowned and their bodies not recovered. Four were taken up in a state of insensibility, having remained under water from 20 to 25 minutes, and three out of the four were resuscitated, by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Povall, of Philadelphia, who happened to be on board the General Marion.

We are informed, that the water was passed over the large Aqueduct at Freeport, with perfect safety. In a few days the water will be let into the Canal the whole distance from Kiskeminetas to Pittsburgh. All the difficult places on the Canal, from the Salt Works to this place, are already surmounted, and the Salt Boats are now actively navigating it for a considerable distance, free from impediments or danger. It is expected that in about two weeks the navigation will be open as low as Blairsville.

On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, one of the steam boilers of the Union Rolling Mill, (iron works,) at the eastern extremity of this city, on the Monongahala River, burst with a tremendous explosion, shot off through the air at an angle of about 45 degrees with the horizon, and describing a beautiful arch, fell into the river nearly two hundred yards from the works. The steam being on fire, and issuing from the boiler in a stream of flame, it was beheld with astonishment and admiration by the passengers on board the new steam-boat "Uncle Sam," which had but a few moments before passed the spot where it descended. The furnace in which the four boilers were situated, being without the wall of the main building under a slight shed, and the exploding boiler taking a direction outward from the works, no other injury was sustained than the present loss of the boiler itself, and the displacing of its three companions, which it threw entirely out of their bed and beyond the floor on which it was erected. The rolling apparatus alone is stopped by the accident; the hammers and other works were in operation as usual on Wednesday morning.

Three or four years ago, Mr. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, began to make cloth buttons, and the manufacture has gradually extended in that and other towns in this vicinity, employing some hundreds of industrious females, who are thus enabled to support themselves, and lay up something for a "rainy day" or a "setting out." It is estimated that 25,000 gross of buttons have been made within 10 miles of this place since the first of January last. They are sold at Boston and New-York, and thence find their way to all parts of the United States. Competition has reduced the price and the profit, and the business is not very lucrative at the present time. The moulds are made at Williamsburgh by females, and are sold at 6 cts. per gross.

Before M. Williston began to make cloth buttons, England supplied the whole United States, and the wholesale price was two dollars per gross, and sometimes more. Now the Yankees supply the country with buttons superior to those which were imported from England, and the wholesale price is from 75 cents to one dollar per gross! We are told that military buttons which were sold at three dollars per dozen, when imported from England are now manufactured in this country for one dollar per dozen.—*Boston Gaz.*

John N. Simpson Esq. of New-Brunswick, N. J. who was appointed by Gov. Williamson, by virtue of a resolution of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to obtain information relative to the entire amount of tonnage which passes annually between the city of New-York, and all ports and places on the Delaware river and Bay; and also the amount that has been transported on the Erie Canal during the past year, the amount of tolls, &c. &c. and who recently visited N. York for that purpose, has been successful in his mission to that city, and has gone, we understand, to Philadelphia, and intends also to visit Baltimore for the same purpose. No doubt much valuable information will be obtained by Mr. Simpson, as he is well qualified to execute the trust assigned to him.—*Trenton True American.*

CANADA.—Harmony does not exist there yet. —The House of Assembly has, after a warm debate, expressed its opinions in a large number of independent Resolutions.—A discovery is said to have been made that the published report of the Committee to the British Parliament on Canadian Affairs, was not the report which was actually presented! The Quebec official Gazette says, "We had hoped the recommendation from the throne to bury past differences in oblivion would have had its effect—but on the contrary we see new claims advanced, and other grounds of assumption set forth."

The Canada papers complain of the heavy rates of postage on newspapers in the Provinces, which far exceed those of the United States; while in England there is no postage upon newspapers transmitted by mail. In Upper Canada the publishers of a newspaper has to pay the postage upon all his papers, at the office where they are mailed. A petition is to be presented to the proper authority to mitigate this burthen.

At a meeting of the friends of General Jackson, in Nashville and its vicinity, on the 24th ult. it was unanimously resolved in manifestation of their feelings in relation to the result of the late Presidential election, that a salute of one hundred guns should be fired on the subsequent Wednesday—that the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity should be requested to illuminate their houses on the evening of the same day, and that a dinner and ball should be given to General Jackson when most convenient to him.

COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.

New-York, Dec. 19.—High Constable Hays having received intelligence that a gang of counterfeiters had assembled in a house in Grand, near Essex-street, occupied by a man named Davis, repaired thither yesterday morning at ten o'clock, accompanied by B. Hayes, Homan, Davey, Thomas and Raymond. The morning papers give different versions of what took place at the house. *We extract the following account* from the Journal of Commerce:—

"The high constable went himself and arrested the principal object of his search. Raymond and some of the others succeeded in grasping a well known fellow, and as they were searching [illegible] a dirk and plunged it in the left breast of Raymond. The officers were unarmed, totally unprepared for such desperate resistance, and before they had recovered from the consternation into which their imminent danger had thrown them, the villain made another plunge at the same officer, burst from the grasp of Raymond, brandished his weapon, and threatening death to whoever approached, succeeded in effecting his escape. The dirk was fatally directed; but we are happy to state that by a singular intervention, neither of the blows had the effect which the assassin intended. In the breast of his surtout, Raymond had a silk pocket handkerchief, whose thick folds received an inch of the murderous instrument; in the second attempt, its point came in contact with the buckle of his suspenders—and thus, in both instances, the attempt was frustrated, and the life of a valuable officer most providentially saved. Two fellows were finally subdued, and brought to the police, for examination this afternoon. On their persons were found several counterfeit bills and some forged checks; among the rest were three checks for $856 83 each, on the Merchants' Bank, with the signature of *Mills and Minton.*"

On searching the house of Davis, $4,000 in counterfeit bills was found. He has been in the State Prison, for robbing the mail, but received a pardon. The other man who was arrested is named Francis Carlisle.

Old Hays broke in, most unexpectedly on Sunday evening, upon a party of juvenile gamesters, collected by a Roulette table in Chapel-street. The person who kept the room, which was in the rear of a grocery store, was brought to the Police Office, and put under bonds to appear at the next sessions. It appears that this den of vice was chiefly attended by young lads, apprentices, clerks, &c. whose masters must have been the sufferers by any great loss at this fascinating game. We are credibly informed that numerous haunts of the kind exist in the city, where young men are decoyed, to be taught the most pernicious lessons of wickedness and depravity.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

An application is to be made to the legislature of the state of New York, at the ensuing session, for an act to incorporate the *Clinton Bank*, with a capital of three million of dollars, subject to a bonus to the heirs of the late Gov. Clinton of sixty thousand dollars, and a like sum to the heirs of the late Mr. Fulton. The interest on said sums respectively to be paid to the heirs of their guardians, and the principal, as they respectively attain the age of twenty-five years. Subscriptions to the stock are to be made at auction, and the premium at which it may sell is to be invested as an accumulation fund for ten years at six per cent. to be applied to the further endowment of the Orphans' Asylum of the city of New-York.

On Saturday last, two children, daughters of the late Mr. J. Yeomans, Jun. were wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the hands of a boy about 8 years old, in a room in which they were playing with several other children. One was slightly wounded in the hand, but the youngest received several shot in the head, and doubts are entertained of its recovery. This ought to be a serious warning against permitting loaded guns to be in our houses, particularly as regards the safety of children.—*Newport, R. I. Mercury.*

The Auburn N. Y. Messenger relates the alarming circumstance, of a fire in the State Prison: it originated (by accident as is supposed) in the paint-shop, communicated to a pile of 400 cords of wood, and the shrieks of near 600 confined men threatened with suffocation and death, was awfully appalling: no prisoner however escaped, and the flames were subdued after an estimate damage to the State of some $3000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A meeting is to be held at the corner of 6th and Carpenters Streets on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock, when a proposition will be submitted to petition the Legislature of this state to put a stop to Hawking and Pedling American manufactured goods in the City and County of Philadelphia.

Banks.—Applications are before the legislature for four new banks, to wit, one in Philadelphia, one in Downingtown, and one in Coatesville, Chester county, and one in Middletown, Dauphin county.

The deaths during the last week in Philadelphia were 78—41 adults and 37 children of which number 22 were under one year of age.

The whole number of deaths in New York last week was 102—27 men, 27 women; 33 boys, and 15 girls—among which there died of consumption 19; intemperance 4; croup 5; whooping cough 3.

The literary fund of Virginia actually available amounts to $1,200,856—the fund for internal improvement to $1,604,400, of productive stock, and $465,126 of unproductive stock. The James River Company has expended $1,260,000—has a revenue of $29,673, and pays $71,673 interest—the difference between the revenue and the interest being charged on the fund for internal improvement.

A bill has been introduced in the North Carolina House of Commons, "to consolidate the several Banks of the State and establish a new one, to be called the Bank of the State of North Carolina."

Good News for Tea Drinkers.—A bill reducing the duty on Teas is expected to pass Congress this session. So Tea drinkers rejoice.

A "mammoth turnip," has been produced in one of the pine barrens of Georgia, which weighs 5 pounds 10 ounces, and measures 23 1-2 inches in circumference. It is suggested that the fashionables should live on the "pine barrens" in the summer months.

The late celebrated President Dwight, was one day showing a ring to Judge Trumbull, which he had received as a present, containing the following motto:—*Plus meruisti*—thou hast deserved more. "Ay," said Trumbull, "that means, that you deserved to be *yoked* as well as *ringed*."

Judges Ousley and Mills have resigned their seats as Judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Captain Simon McLelland, of the schooner Mary, of Warren, R. I. died on Wednesday morning last, from the effects of the wounds inflicted on his person, by the villain or villains who assailed him on Thursday night previously, at Rocketts, Richmond, Va.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says, "the City Authorities and the Executive of the State having failed to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Capt. McLellan, a number of merchants and other citizens yesterday subscribed $500, as a reward for his apprehension."

The Fayetteville N. C. Observer, says—Our Market continues in an animated state—Wheat and Cotton in large quantities arriving daily.—The former has risen to $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel.

A Boston correspondent writes, under date of Saturday, noon, as follows: A report has just reached this city, that the Phenix Cotton Factory, at Peterboro', N. H. is destroyed by fire. I understand that about $85,000 was insured in New York.

"What's in a name!"—A culprit, by the name of Immaterial Wood, (probably a species of *punk or touchwood*) was last week sentenced to the Vermont State Prison, for the material offence of stealing.

Envy.—In a Polish fable entitled "the Miser and the Envious Man," the latter is represented as obtaining from the gods the favour of being allowed to lose one eye, in order that he may, at the same time, deprive the former of the only eye he had left:

The country is full of imposters. One appeared at Bellows Falls a few days since, who pretended to be a Turk, and wore a turban.

It is proposed in Baltimore, to form a society for the relief of decayed and impoverished merchants, by which the sufferings and trials of many individuals and families of respectability, education and worth, might be assisted to rise from painful circumstances, to which the fluctuations in commercial affairs some times expose a portion of the community.

A Good Toast.—*The following toast was given at the Jackson dinner in Baltimore.* "*The Fair.*—The only endurable Aristocracy—who elect without votes—govern without laws—decide without appeal—and are never in the wrong."

Economy.—A post office in Indiana, of the name of Economy, reported to the General Post Office the receipt of 9 cents, for postage during the year ending 31st March, 1827.

In 1759, Baltimore contained a church and a few houses on the hills—a single sloop, with a tora sail, in the harbour. Now it is the third city in the nation.

Married, in Bristol, master Daniel Mason, aged *eighteen*, to Mrs. Neoma Small, aged *forty-five*, more or less, after a long and sentimental courtship of just no time at all!

High Constable Hays took from the counterfeiters he arrested the other day, at New York, the handsome sum of $53,720 in ten dollar notes of the State Bank at Albany. The amount of $5,000 in these notes is said to be now in circulation.

The Utica, N. Y. Sentinel gives an account of the discovery of a Gas Spring near the Universalist Church in that village. It burns with great intensity, and affords a brilliant light. Measures are taking to confine it with a view of ascertaining its nature more particularly, and to exhibit its inflammable properties more readily.

A Boston paper enumerates, in its chapter of accidents, one man killed in Kentucky, and a hand and face burnt; a head blown off in Maryland; and one hand blown off, and two others wounded in New Hampshire, in firing salutes on the result of the Presidential election. There can be nothing ominous in this. On the 4th of July accidents continually happen, as they did on saluting Lafayette.

The Legislative Council of Florida, has chartered a territorial bank at Tallahassee, with three branches, to be established at St. Augustine, Mariana, and Pensacola.

An earthquake was felt in Milledgeville, Geo. on the morning of the 11th inst. It continued about five seconds, and was preceded by a noise from the west resembling thunder. The doors and windows were shaken by the concussion so as to produce some rattling.

The Western Tiller says that there have been from 36 to 38 *millions of Brick* made near Cincinnati this season, nearly all of which are now to be seen in the walls of handsome buildings.

The Senate of Georgia has, 37 to 27, negatived the bill to reduce the members' pay from $4 to $3 per day.

Dr. Bateman, the Senator from New Jersey, who has not yet taken his seat at the present session of Congress, is detained at home by indisposition.

There are 3300 houses licensed as taverns in New-York.

An artist of New York has constructed a terrestrial globe, nine feet in circumference. The geographical divisions are traced with a camel's hair pencil.

A bill to extend the laws of the State over the Cherokee Indians, and to secure to them the enjoyment of all civil rights, has been reported to the House of Representatives of Georgia.

In 1827, 20,892 bushels of potatoes were imported from the British dominions into this country—while the exports of American potatoes to that year to England and her dependencies amounted to two bushels!

An ancient coin of Massachusetts has been discovered at Watertown, Conn. On one side is inscribed, NEW-ENGLAND AN. DOM. 1652 XII.; on the reverse MASATHUSETTS, with the emblem of a tree. The orthography of that state is now different.

The editor of the Rutland Herald complains that he has not had a piece of wedding cake for the last six months. What is the matter with the lovers of Vermont?

A newspaper called the "Lake Light," published in Tompkins county, has gone but for a few weeks. The editor means to snuff it, and light it again when he mends his press.

A letter from a commercial house at Liverpool to another in Baltimore, under date of the 1st ult. says—"The general import of Cotton into Liverpool, since the 1st of January, is 141,000 bales less than were received during the first ten months of last year; but in the import from the United States, there is a decrease of 192,000 bales.

The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary is a valuable institution. The whole number treated at the infirmary since its establishment, is 2810 patients; during the year's operations, 610 patients. This is a valuable charity, and is supported by private contributions.

The substitution of Gas Lights, for others, in shops and offices in Boston, was commenced on Monday evening.

We observe by the Liverpool Saturday Advertiser of the 1st of November, that the first mate, Jeremiah Andrew, and the steward, Thomas Alexander, of the packet ship New York, from New York, had, together with a boatman named John Jones, been fined one hundred pounds each, for smuggling tobacco—and been committed to prison in default of payment.

The physicians of the 18th Medical District, of Ohio, have passed resolutions against the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine.

The Morris Canal is going to be of great advantage to New-Jersey. Dover, a little manufacturing village of 20 houses, pays indirectly and directly, $7000 a year, for the transportation of articles which must pass the canal, when finished.

A motion was made in the N. Carolina Legislature, at their present session, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the punishment of *cropping* for perjury.

Mr. Metcalfe, the present Governor of Kentucky, is a *Stone Mason*, and worked at his trade until the period of his election to Congress.

Mr. Watson, of New York, has invented a novel mode of bathing. He calls it a Barge Bath, and it is intended to tow it by a steam boat, into clear water, in the summer time. A subscription has been set on foot: subscribers, at one dollar each, to be furnished with tickets, which will secure to them as often as they choose, the enjoyment of an agreeable aquatic excursion and the benefit of bathing.

The migration from Virginia and Kentucky into Missouri, is stated to have been very great the present autumn. A traveller, while journeying from Louisville to St. Louis, counted not less than two hundred waggons. The accession to the population of the State is computed at several thousands.

The monies remaining on deposit, with the Baltimore Savings Institution, amounted, on the 1st instant, to $259,184.

The President's house was opened on Wednesday evening, for the reception of visitors.

It is said that the officer who is second in command in the Turkish Artillery, is a Frenchman, named John Dalhousie, formerly a sergeant in the French service, and the same who, in 1815, assumed the command of Strasburg at the time of the insurrection of the garrison of that city.

The U. S. Sloop of War, Vandalia, John Gallagher, *Esq. Commander*, sailed from New Castle, yesterday morning, for Brazil.

Jacob Burnet has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, vice General Harrison, resigned. The vote in joint ballot of the Legislature was a close one:—For *Mr. Burnet*, 56; *for John W. Campbell*, (Jackson,) 50; scattering, 2.

Webster's Dictionary has been issued from the press of Mr. Converse, the publisher. It is contained in two large quarto volumes, and is executed in a manner highly creditable to the press of our country. He introduces into his new dictionary as legitimate, the word *lengthy*. We should like to know whether his reasons for so doing are *breadthy* and *strengthy*.

The Quebec Gazette of the 4th Dec. says:—"The weather continues mild, but we have again had some heavy falls of snow, which is deeper at this season than known for many years. The navigation is now *perfectly* open, and sail boats crossing backwards and forward to Pointe Levi."

A memorial to Congress is in circulation among the inhabitants of Galena, the lead mine section of Illinois, praying for the formation of a new Territory west of the limits of Missouri and Illinois, but to include the county in which the mines are situated.

"Novemus."—In the Boston papers, our old fashioned matter-of-fact word "steam-boat" has given place to the fresh modernism, "steamer." Thus, we now have the *steamer* Fulton, the *steamer* North America, &c. Which ever fashion shall prevail, we are convinced that very many things, even out of the aquatic world, are *steamers* which are not steamboats.

The Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, has declared a dividend, for the current year, of eighteen per cent. on the capital stock paid in.

Emigrants in vast numbers have poured into Indiana, Illinois and Missouri the present season. Many have gone from this state.

The *Trenton Emporium*, after discoursing about grain, potatoes, beef, pork and other vegetables, (Who will have it) talks about the balance of trade, and winds up with a query, thus—"does any one owe a year's subscription to the Emporium?" To this question echo said, "pay'em."

A Hibernian Benevolent Society has been established in Rochester, N. Y. Their objects are to assist distressed Irishmen, and Irish families—and to induce every republican Irishman who settles in Rochester, to become naturalized.

The amount of salt inspected in the town of Salina, during the year ending with the 29th day of November, 1828, was 1,168,909 bushels.

A correspondent of the Salem Mass. Gazette thinks the Selectmen ought to require licenses for Concerts, since the proprietors of their Theatre pay fifty or sixty dollars for that purpose. In Boston each of the three Theatres pay $1000 license.

On Monday evening, the Baltimore Theatre is to be re-opened, when Miss Clara Fisher is to make her appearance. Mr. Warren has transferred his interest in the Theatre to Messrs. Pratt & Wemyss, who promise the most unabated zeal to gratify the public.

The N. Y. Evening Post says—*The public are cautioned against a young genteel impostor*, who has within a few days past swindled several merchant tailors and store keepers out of their goods. His practice is to purchase articles and give orders on some of the first houses, pretending that he is one of the firm. He has succeeded in a number of instances.

The Raleigh Register, remarking upon the resolution which has been adopted to wind up the affairs of the North Carolina State Bank, tells us, that the people are indebted to that institution about two millions and a half of dollars.

Rev. Mr. Proudfit, of Newburyport, Mass. has been appointed a Missionary to Greece, by the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions. Coffee is said to have risen considerable in Antwerp. One Newburyport merchant had 300,000 lbs. there, and is expected to realize a handsome fortune.

The Paris Constitutional complains of the actual death of dramatic talent in that city. In proof of this it is stated, that *only* five new pieces had been produced at the different theatres during one week.

The Register of Debates, says the editors of the National Intelligencer, which our "enterprise" induced us to begin and go on with, has, notwithstanding the very liberal subscription by the House of Representatives, left us several thousand dollars out of pocket.

It is possible to go beyond the mark, even in a puff. A London paper says that Moore was offered a guinea a line, to write for the Keepsake—but could not spare time from his other engagements.

On the 3d inst. the Electors for the state of Kentucky, assembled in the Legislative Hall at Frankfort, and gave their unanimous vote to Gen. Andrew Jackson for President, and to John C. Calhoun for Vice President, of the United States.

The brig Eclipse, Capt. Baldwin, has arrived at Havana in the quick passage of *nine* days from Baltimore. Flour was held at $18 per barrel at the latest date, December 1.

Some of the portraits of eminent performers of the day, painted in character, by Neagle, were on Friday last sold at auction, by Messrs. Grant & Sager. That of Forrest, as Rolla, brought $67; Kean 52 50; Mrs. Blake 51; Mrs. Hilson 50; Warren 45; Jefferson 35. These were the originals painted for Wemyss' edition of the "American Acting Theatre."

A proposal is made in a New-Orleans paper, to the legislature, to appropriate the sum of five thousand dollars to Mr. Monroe, in the expectation that other states will follow the example.

Among the presentments to the Grand Jury, at Ipswich, Mass. the past week, were the Haverhill Bridge, and about 20 retailers of spirituous liquors in various parts of the county.

Mons. Latouche declares that excellent steaks, and still better beef a-la-mode, may be had out of a middle-aged horse—he having cooked many a one, when his old master, Davoust, was blockaded in Hamburg by the Russians.

On the 1st inst. 15,000 bales of cotton had been received at Mason, N. C. Of this quantity, 8000 bales have been sent down the river for market. The Telegraph says that an equal amount was never before received within the same time.

By the official returns of the Adjutant General it appears that the militia of New Hampshire amounts to 28,415 men, of which, 24,491 are infantry, light infantry and grenadiers; 1529 cavalry; 1639 *artillery*; and 756 riflemen.

Vigorous efforts are now making by the French Government, to place their Navy upon a respectable footing. From their marine list it is evident that they are the second naval power in the world.

About *two hundred islands* have been discovered by the navigators of Nantucket, in the South Seas and Southern Pacific Ocean, which *are not laid down on any map or chart, either in Europe or America*. Many of those islands contain inhabitants, who had never seen a white man until they saw our fellow-citizens of Nantucket.

Nearly 20,000 loads of wood have already been transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, principally to New-York.

The National Intelligencer mentions the nomination, by the President, of Christopher Hughes, as minister to the Netherlands.

A new Episcopal Church, built last Summer, in Morristown, N. J. was consecrated on the 4th inst. by The Right Reverend Bishop Croes officiated, attended by the Rev. Dr. Hobart of New York. The building is called St. Peter's Church, and built of stone 38 feet wide and 58 long, in the Gothic style, and finished with plaister in imitation of marble.

Messrs. Putnam and Hunt, Boston, have in press the *interesting* trial of Gen. Lyman for a libel on Mr. *Webster*. The whole will make a volume of between one and two hundred pages.

A widower, 45 years of age, advertises in one of the New York papers for an interchange of sentiments with a lady of congenial feelings and disposition. By the heading of his notice to widows, we take it for granted that all single persons are interdicted.

In Missouri, the result of the election for the Presidency is, for Jackson 8,272—for Adams 3,400—Jackson majority 4,872.

The Senate of South Carolina, by a vote of 30 to 4, have decided that the office of Elector is *not* such an office, in the meaning of the Constitution, as to vacate a seat in the State Senate.

An equestrian company from the United States was recently stopped at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, by a Preventive Officer, and a duty of 5*l.* per head demanded for their *horses*. They were released on agreeing to pay the duty or return to the United States with the horses within twelve months.

All the merchants in six towns in Berkshire county, Mass. have determined to retail no more spirituous liquors.

The tax on marriage licenses for the city and county of Baltimore last year amounted to $3,376.

In this age of queer speculations, we have noticed none more ultra-economical than that of a new fire invented by a Portuguese merchant in London, by means of which a whole house is to be warmed and the necessary cooking done, for one penny sterling per day.

Mr. Jameson Cox has presented the City Council of New-York an estimate of the losses by fire during eleven months of the present year, 1828—which amount to the enormous sum of Six Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars.

A resolution is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania abolishing Military Parades—laying a Militia Capitation Tax of $1—providing for the education of Officers—giving encouragement to volunteers—and appropriating $50,000, from the Military Tax, to defray expenses.

A Providence paper gives the following extract from a new license law of Rhode Island; "And be it further enacted, that no person licensed as aforesaid shall sell or retail any rum, wine or strong liquor, *except to travellers, on the first day of the week.*"

According to the accounts of some of our geographers, there are eight cities in the world that have each at least *one million* inhabitants. Five of these are in *China*; one in *Japan*, and but two (*London and Paris*) in Europe. Pekin is said to have three millions; Nankin two; Canton one and a half, and the other five but one million each.

A gentleman of the name of Lemaire d'Angerville, has been exhibiting, at Paris, a mode of keeping under water for a considerable time without inconvenience to the diver. On the first trial the diver was 17 minutes beneath the surface of the water, and on the second 23 minutes. The mode by which this is performed is not given in the French papers.

A bill has been reported to the Senate of Kentucky and ordered to a third reading, by majority of 30 to 8, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that state, *for sale*, after the first day of June next. A summary of its provisions is given in the Frankfort Kentuckian,

The art of improving the quality of fruits by crossing the various roots, is said to have been unknown until nearly the close of the last century when it was first attempted in Belgium.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The annual catalogue of this ancient and respectable seat of learning, was some time since published. The number of medical students in the two classes, 90; of Undergraduates, Seniors, 32; Juniors 31; Sophomores, 32; Freshmen, 30; whole number of Undergraduates, 125. The Faculty consists of a President, 8 Professors, and 1 Tutor.

The Vice-President, Mr. Calhoun, has arrived at Washington, with his family.—On Monday he took his seat as President of the Senate.

Major General Scott is announced as one of the visitors who have lately arrived at the seat of government.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the errors alluded to by our friend J. S. S. should have occurred—his note was received too late to be attended to in the present number, but in our next we shall gladly comply with his desires.

The Adventure by Figaro is really very pleasant. We should like to have another.

We shall endeavour to find room for the Adventures of *Billy Wester*.

Bernard is rather high flown—he must come down "a peg or two" before he ventures in public.

Paul Pry is a right welcome visitor. We hope he will often "drop in," for we assure him he can never "intrude."

Simonides wont do; he wants polish.

Lunar Hard is received. As soon as we can find time we shall read his articles and give him our opinion.

The *Essay on Education* shall be handed to the Committee.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

This is the last number of the Post for the present year. Before our next another year will be commenced, and we shall have entered upon a new era of time. It is proper that we should before the close of the present volume (which will end with the last of December) say something on the year which has just passed us—its chances and the changes it has wrought to us and others.

In politics nothing important has happened in our own country, and while men have been changed, the great principles of government continue still the same; but in Europe many and serious changes have taken place. The Autocrat of all the Russias has declared war against the Turkish Porte, and, backed by the whole force of his immense empire, is now waging hostilities against the disciples of Mahomet, under the avowed determination never to quit the field until compelled by defeat or disaster. England, torn by the divisions within her own territories, scarcely knows how to preserve civil peace; and Ireland, stung to desperation by the manifold wrongs she has endured, loudly calls for reparation, and threatens if her voice be not hearkened to, to introduce lasting broils and commotion in the British Empire. Something must be done for her—she has suffered till her cup of bitterness is run over, and she will shortly rise in her might and throw off the chains by which she has hitherto been bound. Her orators have risen, and sound forth their eloquence in describing her injuries, and the harp of the poet has been sounded to awake her to a sense of the wrongs she has endured. The Continental powers of Europe are anxiously looking on, and the issue will determine them what they are to do. War between some of them will probably be the result; as France and England cannot bear to see the already gigantic power of the Russian swelling almost to immensity without interfering to prevent it. A balance of power must be kept up, *and this cannot be if Nicholas obtains* undisputed possession of the passages to the eastern empire of the world; as he will in case of a successful termination of the war with the Turk. The situation of Greece is much the same as heretofore;—while little seems to have been gained by her, she has sustained as little positive loss, and her condition is not now worse than for years it has been.

In America affairs have been going on prosperously. The great works of public improvement have, during the past year, been rapidly progressing; and the domestic arts are speedily attaining a perfection which, a few years since, would have been utterly incredible. Almost every article necessary for the comfort, yea, even for the luxury of our citizens, can be manufactured within our own territories, and that at a rate which enables us to compete with the vender of foreign merchandise. Besides these advantages, under the administration of wise and wholesome laws, every one has felt himself secure in his own home, and has partaken freely of the comforts which his hearth and fire-side have afforded. Nothing occurs to violate the domestic sanctuary—to interfere with the exercise of social happiness; but all conduces to produce that easy and quiet flow of the spirits which generally leads to contentment and pleasure.

As individuals, all of us have met with accidents, which have disturbed the even tenour of our ways, and thrown across our paths, at least for a time, the shade of gloom and unhappiness. To some sickness has come, and stolen away their enjoyments, stretching them upon languid couches, and filling their moments with moodiness and discomfort. To others death has revealed himself; and, creeping into the habitations of those whom they most loved upon earth, has removed some object near and dear unto them, whose loss has occasioned tears, and sadness, and bitterness of heart. A third portion have met with misfortune in trade, and have had their fair prospects blighted, and their bright hopes crushed; and when they were looking forward to long years of pleasure, have suddenly experienced pain and disappointment. In a word, no one has entirely escaped the visitation of sorrow.

Such being the case, how thankful ought we to be to the great Giver of all temporal and spiritual things, for the blessings he has bestowed on us; and earnestly invoke his kind protection and assistance in the year which is about to enter.

SMALL NOTES.

We insert the following paragraph from the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 17th inst. to show the tone of public sentiment in that city, in relation to the law prohibiting the circulation of small notes, after the first of January:

"We are confident (whether the prayer of these petitions be granted or not) that the object of the law passed at the last session, will not be effected—the law will not prevent the circulation of small notes. A great majority of our active business population, contend that, "though they are a partial evil," they are "a universal good," and it is believed that the same sentiment and opinion pervades the state."

At a respectable meeting of citizens of the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties, on the 22d instant, it was resolved to petition the Legislature to charter an institution, with a capital of $500,000, to be called *The Manufacturers Bank of the Northern Liberties;* the stock to be sold by auction, and the excess produced to be applied to the construction of a rail-road between the Delaware and Schuylkill, through the Northern Liberties and Penn Township, and to join the Columbia Rail-Road.

The Youth's Journal relates an answer given by a child to impertinent inquiries, which is too good to be kept a secret from step-fathers and step-mothers—A widower in New-England, having children, married a widow who had children also. One of the *female women* in the neighborhood, having a most benevolent itching to learn how affairs moved on after the junction of these families, inquired of one of the boys, "how he liked his step-mother, or mother-in-law?" to which he promptly replied that he had none. The woman rejoined, "Why, yes, you have. You don't think she is your mother. Does she treat you as well as she does her own children?" The boy shrewdly and wisely replied: "When father and mother married, he had children, and we went there to live with her, and she took the children, and mixed us all up together, like hasty pudding, and has not known us apart since."—*Boston Palladium.*

Augusta, Georgia, Dec. 8.—A few months past, it was a very general impression that the cotton crop of this year would not exceed that of the last, which fell short of the crop of 1826, by nearly 300,000 bales. It is now believed that the opinion was erroneous—that the present crop will be a full one, but little, if any, inferior to that of 1826. The quantity is superior to any of the crops of late years. Great quantities have arrived within ten days; several of the warehouses averaging in their receipts 200 bales per day. The price is not altered from our last quotations, being from 8 1-2 to 9 1-2, though we are informed that Mr. Byrne, of Burke County, who received the premium for the second best cotton last December, refused on Friday, 10 cts. for a lot of about 40 bales.

SUBTERRANEAN CHRISTMAS BELLS.

It is stated in the Every Day Book, that near Raleigh in Nottinghamshire, there is a valley said to have been caused by an earthquake several hundred years ago, which swallowed up a whole village, together with the church. Formerly it was the custom of the people to assemble in this valley, on Christmas-day-morning, *to listen to the ringing of the church bells beneath them!* This it was positively asserted might be heard by putting the ear to the ground, and hearkening attentively. Even now, it is usual on Christmas morning for old people to tell their children and young friends to go to the valley, stoop down, and hear the bells ring merrily.

On the morning of the 18th ult. a young girl about six years of age, named Catharine Jackson, fifth daughter of Mr. William Jackson, farmer at Cote, St. Paul, near Montreal, met with an accident, which terminated in the loss of her life, on Thursday last. She had just risen, and was standing before the stove, the draught door of which was open. Her clothes caught fire—and in an instant she was completely in a blaze. Her father who was in bed, and heard her scream, ran instantly to her assistance, and was severely burnt in endeavoring to save her. His son, a boy of 14 years old, threw a pail of water upon both, which extinguished the fire. The skin, however, was completely stripped from the girl's body with the exception of her back. From that time until her death, 24 days afterwards, she scarcely partook any sustenance.

The vintage, in many parts of France, will be very poor, compared with that of the preceding years. The Medoc and Vin de Grave, it is supposed will be diminished nearly two thirds, other wines will not suffer so much. It is remarkable, however much the vintage of Champaigne may fall short, yet the same quantity is annually exported. There are, perhaps, not more than 100,000 bottles of the genuine Champaigne annually produced, and yet it appears from our Custom House returns, that nearly twice that quantity is consumed in America alone.

Gold Washings.—Strange as it may appear, it is a fact that, till very lately the jewellers were in the constant practice of throwing away the water into which they dip articles of jewellery after they are taken out of the boil (a menstrum of nitro-muriatic acid, employed to give them a high finish,) without being at all aware of the quantity of gold that was thrown away with it. Of late, a person possessed of some chemical knowledge is said to have made an handsome livelihood, by instructing jewellers, at the rate of five guineas each, in a method of recovering gold contained in the washing. This method consists simply in adding a solution of copperas, which precipitates the gold, and then fusing the residuum with nitre, by which the iron in combination is oxidated, and the gold left in a pure state.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

JACOB W. M'CURDY

HAVING returned to the city, respectfully informs the public that he will resume his business at his old stand, No. 172 Arch street, second door above Fifth street, on the 29th of the present month, where he intends keeping his usual assortment of ladies', misses, and children's boots and shoes. Dec. 27—3t

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was preserved by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27. 1825.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now as good as ever it was.

FREDERICK S. WARNER.

Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 21, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by

J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.

J. W. Fleckwire, South Second street, opposite German street.

Joseph Hance, corner of Chesnut and Second streets.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Oct 4—1yr

MARRIED

On the 11th inst. by Gen. M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD, to Miss REBECCA BEATON, both of this city.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. DANIEL EPLEY, to Miss MARY ANN THOMPSON, all of this city.

On the 25th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. SILAS VANARTSDALEN, to Miss EUPHEMIA COX, all of Bucks County, Pa.

On the 25th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM DUDLEY, to Miss ELLENOR WOOD, all of Bucks County, Pa.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM COTTMAN, to Miss ELIZABETH HARKER, both of Montgomery County, Pa.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JEREMIAH WILLS, to Miss MARY ANN FISHER, all of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. EDWARD KNIGHT, to Miss CHRISTIANA MARIA CROMWELL, all of Philadelphia.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. HENRY COLEHOUER, to Miss HANNAH RICHARDS, both of Montgomery County, Pa.

In Westborough, Mass. Mr. HENRY FARNUM, of Philadelphia, to Miss CAROLINE B. POTTER, of Providence, R. I.

On the 18th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. FREDERICK FRALEY, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Joseph Cresson, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Capt. ROBERT P. PHILLIPS, to Miss ANN LOUISA NICOLAS, all of this city.

On Thursday evening the 18th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, W. M. CAMAC, Esq. only son of T. Camac, Esq. to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John Markoe, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening week, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. ALEXIS TARDY, merchant, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to Miss URSULA CEPHISE GODICHAUX, step daughter of Mr. Joseph Beylle, of this city.

On Thursday evening week, by George M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor of this city, HENRY FORD ASKEW, M. D. to MARY HANSON ROBINSON, both of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday evening week, by Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. JOHN SELBY, to Miss MARY GLASS, all of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. at Wardwicke, near Lancaster, by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, FRANCIS W. RAWLE, Esq. to Miss LOUISA WALL, daughter of the late Charles Wall, Esq.

At Poplar Grove, near Harrisburg, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Mr. LEOPOLD N. WIKOFF, of Hockley, Philadelphia county, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Richard M. Crain, Esq. of the former place.

On the 16th inst. at Washington, by the Rev. Wm. Marshall, ALEXANDER J. MURRAY, Esq. to Miss MARY ADDISON, daughter of the Rev. Walter Addison, of Georgetown.

On Tuesday evening week, at Washington, by Rev. Ethan Allen, Lieut JOHN A. COOK, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss FRANCES OWNER, daughter of Mr. James Owner.

In Nelson county, Va. on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Isaac Peal, Mr. FLOYD L. WHITEHEAD, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, all of the same county.

On Saturday evening last, at the residence of Chas. Copland, Esq. in Richmond, Va. by the Rev. Bishop Moore, the Hon. PETER JOHNSON, Judge of the General Court of Virginia, to Miss NANCY BERNARD.

DIED,

On the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY HOWARD, relict of the late Samuel Harvey Howard, of the city of Annapolis.

On the 22d inst. of a short and severe illness, MARY WENTLING, in the 66th year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon, of a consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. JAMES JONES, in the 26th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER GASKILL, for many years a resident of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 20th inst. Mrs. ELLEN BLACK, consort of Samuel Black, in the 55th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, the 21st inst. THOMAS CLOWNEY, in the 19th year of his age.

On Thursday morning week, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. MARY STOKES, relict of the late WILLIAM STOKES, Esq. of this city, merchant.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. JACOB GRAFF, in the 42d year of his age.

On Thursday afternoon week, the 18th inst. Mrs. SARAH DARE, of this city.

On the morning of the 19th inst. JOHN HUGG, in the 19th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Miss ANN APPO, late Organist of St. Thomas' Church. Her loss is deeply lamented not only by the friends to whom her excellent qualities were intimately known, but by all those with whom she united in the performance of religious duty. Her talents added grace and solemnity to the services of their church, and her unostentatious piety was truly edifying.

At Washington, on Thursday night, the 18th instant, ANDREW RAMSAY, Esq in the 57th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, at Washington, MARY C. BROWN, aged seven years, daughter of Mrs. Mary Brown, of that city. The melancholy circumstances attending the death of this child are truly distressing. While engaged at play, on Saturday evening, with some other children around a fire which they had made in the commons, her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could get to her, she was so badly burnt, as to render all human aid unavailing. She lingered until Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, when her spirit took its flight from this world unto a better.

At Middletown, Conn. Mrs. LOUISA SAWYER, aged 25, wife of Lieut. H. B. Sawyer, of the U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Shaler, Esq.

In the town of Nashville, Tenn. on Tuesday, 25th ult. Mr. JAMES CLOPPER, aged 22, a native of Philadelphia, an industrious, intelligent, honourable and worthy young man, greatly beloved and respected in the circle of his acquaintance.

At Port au Prince, a few weeks since, (whither he went for the benefit of his health) STEPHEN W. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

At Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 15th inst. EPHRAIM GREEN, Esquire, President of the Sussex Bank.

In Attleborough, Dea. ELKANAH WILMARTH, aged 100. He is said, during his whole course of life, not to have been absent from home two weeks at any one time. He breathed his last breath beneath the same roof where he inhaled the first.

On board the United States' Ship Hornet, while on the West India Station, on the 30th of September last, Midshipman HUSBROD W. TURNER, son of Henry S. Turner, Esq. of (Jefferson) County, Va. He died of malignant fever, after only one week's illness, in the 21st year of his age.

At sea, on board ship Acasta, on her passage from Marseilles, in consequence of a fall from the maintop-sail yard on deck, WILLIAM DELUCE, seaman, of Boston, aged 21 years.

In Amherst, N. H. Hon. JEDEDIAH H. SMITH, formerly a member of Congress, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In Georgia, on the 27th ultimo, Lieutenant SAMUEL WRAGG, of the United States' Army, in his 26th year.

OBITUARY.

In the death of ALBERT G. PALMER, who closed his mortal career on the morning of the 5th inst., Society has lost a worthy member, just arrived at manhood. He breathed his last, after enduring a lingering illness with fortitude and resignation, and has escaped from this sinful abode of misery and distress. In his friendship, he was firm.

He was universally beloved by the few who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Corps of which he was a member, mourn the loss of one of their most active members. Long will he be remembered for his manly virtues, and his memory will want no other monument than in the hearts of his associates. His soul has winged its flight to regions above, while his body is now consigned to the dreary and silent halls of the dead. T. S.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Third Night of the new splendid Drama of the Illusion.

This evening, December 27,

Will be presented the Grand Romantic Drama of

ILLUSION;

OR, THE TRANCES OF NOURJAHAD.

Previous to which,

Mrs. Duff will appear as Mrs. Beverly, in the

GAMESTER.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of BRILLIANT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. Oct 4—1yr

WANTED, A PARTNER,

IN a safe and lucrative concern, which affords from 60 to 80 per cent. annual clear profits, without risk or inconvenience, and can be increased by additional capital.

To prevent useless applications and explanations, the Applicant, if he has Capital, must be willing to employ it in any manufacture, without idle inquiries, which affords this certain regular profit. He may be active or inactive, at his choice, or he may manage all the sales, or may be secured beyond any fear of casualties.

If he has no Capital, he must be already in business in any one of the following trades:—Machine Maker, Pewterer, Glass Maker, Paper Maker, Wine and Liquor Seller, Druggist, Grocer, Distiller, Confectioner, Chocolate Maker, Type Founder, Printer, Engraver.—No other need apply. Direct to S. CONSTANTINE, through the Post Office. Dec. 27—4t

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

First door above the Post Office, FRANKLIN PLACE,

WHERE may be had, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices, every description of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, imperial, super royal, royal and medium Printing Paper, with almost any other kind and quality of Paper, manufactured in this country.

Dec. 27—4t S. POTTER.

FURNITURE.

RICHARD POWELL,

No. 154 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, at the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

WANTED,

TWO or THREE FAMILIES, having five or six children in each, from twelve years of age, and upwards, to work in a Cotton Factory, near the city.

Also, one or two Machine Makers; liberal wages, and steady employment will be given. Inquire at No. 59 North Front street, or of Mr. I. B. Hutchinson, at Norristown. Dec. 20—4t

THE CASKET,

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and suggested upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to press of such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *elegeras* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severer composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1828, supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. S. C. ATKINSON, Publisher,

No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

PARKER'S PANACEA.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

For sale by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

Certificates and directions, printed in a pamphlet form, acc

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Selected for the Saturday Evening Post.

CHARADES, No. I.

A gallant soldier, on the road,
Once found himself afield;
He often wished he'd left his load,
Which soon proclaimed my first.

My *first*, on his Lee, tore well;
He next from sight was fled;
Yet both were seen to form my whole,
A golden fee his head.

N. H.

When home-sick winds await the day
Those parents who confide
My *second* to my *first*, may fear
Lest evil should befall it.

To form my *whole*, the circling year
Must four times meet their view.

COLD WINTER IS COMING

Cold Winter is coming—take care of your toes,
Gay Zephyr has folded his fan;
His knees are cuddled in the ice-whirl that blows,
And quite a warm sun you can.

Cold Winter is coming—he's ready to start
From his home on the mountain afar;
He is shrunken and pale—he looks freze to the heart,
And snow wreaths embellish his car.

Cold Winter is coming—still stripe are the groves,
The passage-bird is fore away;
To the lovely blue South, like the tourist, he roves,
And returns like the sunshine in May.

Cold Winter is coming—he'll breathe on the stream,
And the lane of his petrific breath
Will seal up the waters, till in the moon-beam,
They lie stirless as slumber or death!

Cold Winter is coming—but soon shall we see
On the panes, by that genius Jack Frost,
Fine drawings of mountain, stream, tower and tree,
Framed and glazed too, without any cost.

Cold Winter is coming—ye delicate fair,
Take care when your hymn you sing;
Drink it quick, and don't talk, lest he come unaware,
And turn it to ice on your lip.

Cold Winter is coming—I charge you again—
Muffle warm—if the tyrant bewares—
He's so brave, that to strike the young hero he's fain,
He's cold, he'll not favour the fair.

Cold Winter is coming—I've said as before—
It seems I've not much else to say;
Yes, Winter is coming, and God help the poor!
I wish it was going away.

Mr. Finn's Benefit took place on Monday evening, at the Boston Theatre. He published the following verses on the subject, for the perusal of his friends:

Dear Pobbs, you and I of late,
Have dealt so touchie fun,
I'll crack you now a monstrous great
Quadruplicated pun.

Like a *grate fall* of coals I'll glow,
A *great, fall* hoare to see,
And if I am not *grateful* too,
A *great fool* I must be!

ADVANTAGE OF IGNORANCE.

The following circumstance took place in a neighboring town a short time since:— A fellow hearing there was a letter for him in the post-office, accordingly went for it. On the postmaster's handing it to him, he frankly confessed he could not read, and requested the postmaster to open it and let him know the contents which he very readily did. After getting all the information he wanted, he very wittingly shrugged up his shoulders, thanked him for his politeness, and duly observed, "*When I have some change, I'll call and take it!*"—*Mid. Gaz.*

A Fact.—Not long since, in South Carolina, a Clergyman was preaching on the disobedience of Jonah when commanded to go and preach to the Ninevites. After declaiming at some length on the awful consequence of disobedience to the Divine commands, he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, that passed through the congregation like an electric shock, "and are there any Jonahs here?" There was a negro present, whose name was Jonah; and thinking himself called on, immediately rose, and turning up his white eye to the preacher, with his broadest grin, and best bow, very readily answered—"HERE BE ONE, MASSA."

IMPUDENCE CHASTISED.

A fellow in Dublin committed some small offence for which the judge pronounced the following sentence. "The sentence of the court is that you shall be hanged from the bank to the quay." The prisoner, interrupting the judge, exclaimed, "thank you, my lord, you have done your worst." Judge—"No; and back again."

The following is a genuine copy of a letter on which the manager to whom it came was left to pay the postage. If it should fail to amuse, it must be because we cannot copy the penmanship.

New york December 16th 1828

Sir Me ——— i Rit To you to let you now that i have Com Pused a Trudgey Colled Rank Rose* or the Cheafe none Cold Cooker Mr Grat offered 500 Dollars for a nangen Peace i Cald on him after he Came from Philada and he Told me he Did ofer 500 Dollars but he was not the Person that was to Pay for it Mr Forst is gone to Boston and Left me to find out how is to Pay for it it is finnished in the indens and now Mr ——— i tel you with out flatery this Feese is worth Taken notes of and it Remans with you to in Corege Tradged Riten and I have a nother Colled Son Camden Duley or the peatle he loved i have som expence to Pay on this Riten and if you want thos you will have to send me ten or twenty Dollars and if thos Peases are not aplord i shall Charg you nuth for them if you say Rit to me and i will Send them By the Steam Bot march Street i have another Riten i will Put it out 1829 Colled the Temps of americke win I Present this Pease i shall Bring it my self and Take apeart in it roy self i will be under the necessety of seleing it leave if you Do not Sen on Dirickely i Remain

your fiend J——— P———

* Yankee Hero? or is it a proper name?

A modern writer, says the Taunton Advocate, suggests the propriety of calling things by their right names when presenting our guests with some kinds of fruit, preserves, &c. The mistress of a family would be required to address her guests somewhat after the following sort:— "Will you allow me, madam, to help you to a cramp in the stomach? "Sir, I insist upon your trying some of that diarrhœa?" "Colonel, there is a fit of the gout at your finger's ends—do help yourself to it."

Mr. Editor—You'll very much oblige a friend, in giving the following a place in your Journal:

It is required to give a general rule, for placing a series of Numbers in Arithmetical progression, whose first term is 1, and common difference 1, consequently, the last being 144, in a square, consisting of 12 Nos. in each line, and 12 lines, making in all, 144 Nos. so that every line consisting of 12 Nos. being added independently, horizontally and diagonally, will make 870. D. E.

The Duke of Rovigo, in the third volume of his Memoirs, relates the following of Talleyrand:—"The firm of Simon having become bankrupt at the time of the crisis, by the disaster which befell that house, M. de Talleyrand lost fourteen hundred thousand francs. His affairs were then in a very indifferent state, and his revenue was hardly sufficient to pay the interest of the money owing to his creditors. He became reduced to the allowance made to him by the Emperor, and had the mortification of being hard pressed by creditors, who, being likewise in want of money, threatened to bring an action against him. I had to interfere in order to prevent a publicity which would have been wholly unexampled for a man of his rank. He was compelled to borrow a hundred thousand crowns from a banking-house, which soon afterwards failed. His situation was truly deplorable; he came to explain it to me, and to request that I would prevail on the Emperor to purchase his residence, formerly the Hotel of Valentinois, in the Rue de Varennes. The Emperor had no reason to be pleased with him; public report had ascribed to M. de Talleyrand many expressions injurious to the character of the Sovereign. He may never have uttered them, but if they were not to be visited upon him, neither was there any motive for affording him relief. The Emperor was, however, reluctant that a man who had been of service to him should remain in so painful a situation, and although he had no occasion for the Hotel of Valentinois, he caused it to be visited and estimated by M. Fontaine, the architect of the palaces of the Tuileries, the Louvre, St. Cloud, &c. The architect named by M. de Talleyrand drew up a counter estimate on behalf of his employer, and upon their report the Emperor purchased the hotel, ready furnished, and paid for it the sum of two millions one hundred thousand francs, in ready money. Notwithstanding this sale, M. de Talleyrand removed as much of the furniture as he was enabled to find room for in the new hotel he had purchased at the corner of the Rue St. Florentin. He transacted, on that occasion, a business of a double nature with equal satisfaction to himself, because the new hotel belonged to the former Spanish Ambassador, with whom M. de Talleyrand had an account to settle; he received the hotel in lieu of a sum of money, which he might not have been able to recover until its sale should have been effected. I mention this anecdote because the Emperor was accused of having seized upon M. de Talleyrand's hotel, after he had completely fitted it up. I ask every man of sense, if any one would have been found to pay two millions one hundred thousand francs for a house which M. de Talleyrand was anxious to dispose of; and whether the Emperor, who was at a loss what to do with it after having effected the purchase, could be influenced by any other motive than a desire to assist M. de Talleyrand by taking it off his hands?"

HISTORICAL DATA.

The following table of votes given for President and Vice-President, at the elections since General Washington's retirement is taken from a late number of Niles' Register.

1796—President: Adams 71, Jefferson 68. Vice President: T. Pinckney 59, A. Burr 30.

1800—President: Jefferson 73, Adams 64. Vice President: A Burr 73, T. Pinckney 63.

1804—President: Jefferson 162, C. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President: G. Clinton 162, R. King 47.

1808—President: Madison 122, C. C. Pinckney 73. Vice President C. Clinton 113, R. King 47.

1812—President: Madison 128, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President: E. Gerry 128, Ingersol 57.

1816—President: Monroe 183, R. King 34. Vice President: Tompkins 112, opposition divided.

1824—President: A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 47, H. Clay 37. There being no election by the people, and the three highest being returned to the House of Representatives, the vote was taken there by States, and the result was, Adams 13, Jackson 7, and Crawford 4.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XXIV.

Botanic Name } CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.
English Name } *Night-blooming Cereus.*
French Name } *Cacte Nocturne.*

This beautiful plant is deservingly one of the proudest ornaments of American vegetation. It is a native of the northern tropical zone, in South America, Mexico and the West Indies. The traveller in those regions, resting at noon-day, after a sultry day, is astonished by the splendor of its dazzling and fragrant blossoms. It has been introduced in many gardens and hot houses, where it blossoms but seldom in summer, each bud unfolding a flower, lasting only one night, but of the most exquisite fragrance, somewhat like Vanilla, Tuberose and Pine apple. These blossoms are few, but very large, from three to six inches in diameter, crowned by rays of many hues.

It belongs to the genus Cereus, a genus almost wholly American, and remarkable for its unusual vegetation; the sterile species declines, or assume the shape of leaves, while the true leaves are mere pencils of hairs, bristles or thorns. The *Cereus speciosus* and *C. indicus* are almost trees, with flat articulated branches, and bear very good fruit, called Prickly Pears or figs. Some, like the *C. melocactus*, appear like a prickly melon. Others, like the *C. peruvianus*, rise shaped as a torch to the height of 30 to 50 feet. While the *C. grandiflorus* belongs to the section with creeping stems, twining around trees, and often having the shape of snakes, whence called snake plants. These Cacti form a natural family, the Cactorideæ, and belong to *Icosandria* of Linnæus.

The Cereus is not difficult to cultivate or propagate. Like all the Cacti, it grows easily from cuttings or mere shoots of leaves; but it requires care and a permanent heat to induce it to blossom; as it is very tender, the least chill is injurious to it, and the shelter of a hot house is needed botanico, and later than usual with many tropic alplants.

A single spiral stem, with seven angles, from five to eight, covered with leaves like bristles, form the plant; but when vigorous it sends out many slender branches. The beautiful blossoms are few, solitary, lateral, divergent. The calyx is oblong and green at the base, united with the germ, and spreading out at the top into a crown formed by many cross-leaf narrow rays of a yellow, orange or purple colour. The petals are shorter than the rays, crowded, oval, white or flesh coloured. The stamens are very numerous, forming a central yellow crown, around the pistil, which has a large stigma with twenty darts. The fruit which seldom ripens with us is a red berry with many seeds.

This wonderful plant ought to be the Emblem of Nocturnal Visitants and Hidden Light.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a Coal Co's Office,
No. 24 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

CLOTH STORE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers have just received, and opened, three cases super assorted Cloths, consisting of

Extra super (water finish) blue and black Cloths.

Extra and middle priced olives, browns and golden olive do.

Extra and low priced mixtures, steel, cadet, Oxford and claret.

Also, on hand, an extensive assortment of London imperial blue and black Cloths; superfine, middling and low priced blue, black, brown, green, olives, drab and mixt Cloths; extra super blue and black double milled Cassimeres; superfine and low priced blue, black, brown, drab, lawn, steel, Oxford, Navarino and brown mixt Cassimeres; extra super blue, black, white and half sinque milled Coatings, for ladies' Habit Cloths, light and dark blue, black, brown, green, tongue, drab, scarlet and mixtures; blue, steel and cadet mixt satinets; Silk, Silk Velvet, Velvetta and Fancy vestings; Bombazets, Padding and Canvas, blue and brown Cambets; Cord, Lasting, and other Coat and Vest bottoms; Sea Island and common Shirtings; Russia Sewings; Scarf Twist, &c. &c. which, with a variety of reasonable goods are offering, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, by

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
Dec. 30—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

THATCHER'S WORKS,

No. 16 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, Trunk Makers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 23—3m*

THE QUARTER.

THIS periodical is now complete in 1200 pages, octavo, handsomely bound in four volumes, price five dollars.

In announcing to our numerous patrons the completion of the Quarter, we beg them to accept our heartfelt thanks for the liberality with which they have sustained us through the progress of this work. And, while in a passing consideration to ourselves, it will, no doubt, be gratifying to our readers to learn, not only that this periodical has been liberally supported to its commencement, but, that a sense of prosperity, and not a want of patronage, has induced us to encounter it, with a list of not two thousand subscribers. Most of the latter, however, we are happy to acknowledge as the patrons of the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, which work has far more liberal support than the Quarter has ever had.

To the patrons of the *Friend, or Advocate of Truth*, we think we may safely promise a more valuable series of numbers than we have ever issued. These numbers will, after the first of January, appear with regularity, semi-monthly. No labour or expense will be spared in making the work worthy of the extensive favour which it receives. It will continue to furnish from time to time, an interesting summary of all the important matters respecting the Society of Friends, which subscribers can reasonably expect.

Among other things, the late Trials of Friends in Ohio will not be overlooked. That at St. Clairsville will appear in a future number. But, as the trial at Steubenville will necessarily occupy from three to four hundred pages, it is impracticable to publish it, in the numbers of the Friend without excluding other matter for nearly a year, it will therefore appear in a separate volume early in January.

In announcing this Trial by prospectus, we are bound to state, as our conclusion, which in every sixth copy, at the price thereof in cash, the same as allowed on all our other publications. The Trial will occupy considerable more space than was at first anticipated, which may account for its delay, for a few days, beyond the 1st of January; but, notwithstanding this additional labor and expense, the price will be the same, one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will continue to be received until the work is published.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1828—4t

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and regimen, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly sedative, pectoral, demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic, alterative, &c. It is susceptible of many effects from operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the first stages of consumption, and wherever the patient has not been reduced to a state of debility by debilitating courses of remedies.

The Sycopat Pectoral Confection, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They will be for sale by the bottle, with or per cent. discount in wholesale. A specific for mankind; they are safe and pleasant per se—efficient.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other remedies of PHILOSOPHY, such as Powders, Sugar-coating Lozenges, Wine, &c. of CORDIALS which will be sold at 1-3 less than dems. with a liberal discount to wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.

Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical consultations in their cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions on diet and remedies, upon a written statement of the case and a fee of $10.

THE PULMEL IS FOR SALE,

At Allentown, Pa. by H. Ebner & Co.
Boston, Mass.—E. Wight, Milk street.
Cincinnati, O.—Henry Clark,
Goodwin, Ashton & Co.
Columbia, S. C.—J. D. Moore.
Columbia, Pa.—Wm. P. Beatty.
Charleston, S. C.—Dr. Burgwyne.
Harrisburg, Pa.—N. Callender.
Louisville, Ky.—Ryors, George & Co.
J. S. Morris.
Lynchburg, Va.—Dr. Russell Darlington.
Lancaster, Pa.—R. & G. Moore.
Dr. Fahnestock.
New York city.—Hoadly & Phelps, Wall street.
P. Dickie, Lespenard & Broadway.
J. D. Orem.
Dr. Loring, corner Fulton and Gold.
Wm. L. Knabbin, 81 Williams st.
New Haven, Con.—S. Babcock.
S. Carter.
New Orleans.—Hotchkiss, Grissom & Clark.
Natchez.—Wm. C. Grissom & Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Dr. Orrin E. Gibbs.
Hudson, Pa.—D. Sheffer.
Washington City.—Dr. Wildsmith.
Tobin & Jewett.
Wilmington, Del.—J. Harlow.

Orders and Consignments received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. oct. 4—tf

COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS.

MOSES J. GOODROP,
No. 68 *North Second street, above Arch.*

HAS just received an addition to his former assortment of the above

Assorted coloured Satins, for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Black, blue black dye, and Satin Duse.
Gros de Naples, black, blue black and assorted colors.
Silk Velvets, black, blue black and assorted colors.
Crape Lis, assorted colors, for Caps and Turbans.
Black Mode, different widths and qualities.
Super black, blue black Florences and Sarcenets.

Also, an assortment of plush and figured Satin Mode, and Gros de Naples Brunds, with an assortment of other articles, all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail. Dec. 6—3m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102 *Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)*

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, hearse of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber's attention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 16—tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 4 Decatur street, to No. 30 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article would find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are arranged to suit the times, and the cash.

MATHIAS BUSCH.

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pennseryers Lecture Francais, Atlantic souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to Entertain the curious, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WIRT.

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success with Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To warn the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine can be had by the Intemperate free of charge, at the store of James H. Hazard, No. 1, N. Second st. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following agents: WILLIAM MORRIS AND, 3 S South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 70 Chesnut street.
Oct 18 tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER has removed from No. 46, Vine street, to No. 185 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars

FOR SALE.

G. M. has got on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpets, of different patterns and quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 185 North Fourth street, as above. Nov. 8—3m*

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... $3 75
Do copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25
With a general assortment of Ladies Kid, Sueking and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morocco, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. CREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 4 Decatur street.

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at the Jewellery store, No. 82 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.

Sept. 20—6m WILLIAM SAILY.

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street. Call first door above Fifth street. march 14—tf

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, with 52 PLATES.

Medical plants are compound Medicines, prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Pmc. 31.

By C. S. Rafinesque; A. M., Phl. D.
Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.
E. H. SMALL, 165 Chesnut street.
JOHN GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
E. LITTELL, 82 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
JOSEPH McDOWELL, 25 Market street.
ELIJAH WEAVER, 5 South Front street.
TOWAR & HOGAN, 241 Market street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Nov. 15—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale, by GEORGE W. MENTZ, No. 71 Race street,

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. JOSEPH EASTBURN, Stated Preacher in the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia, who departed this life January 30th, 1828, with two appendix, by Ashbel Green, D. D.

First Appendix, viz:—Letters, Narratives and Anecdotes, extracted from Mr. Eastburn's Manuscripts; Mr. Eastburn's Will.

Second Appendix.—A faithful narrative of the many dangers and sufferings, as well as wonderful deliverances of his father, Robert Eastburn, during his captivity among the Indians, in 1758.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the first day of May, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, Jesse J. Saxeway, (in behalf of the Executors of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn) of the said District, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, stated Preacher in the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia, who departed this life January 30th, 1828. By Ashbel Green, D. D."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

One half of the profits arising from the publication of this book, is to be appropriated to the use of the Mariners' Church of Philadelphia. Dec. 20—6t

SAWED PLASTERING LATH.

830.000 SAWED LATHS, for PLASTERING, 4 inches wide, superior quality, for sale by C. & W. MAULE.
Dec. 20—3t No. 323 North Front street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

AMONG the variety of Annuals which now throng the Literary Market, intended as tokens of esteem to friends, the CASKET is looked for the patronage of the public. That publication for the present year is now completed, and put up in a variety of bindings, suitable for the season. The Annuals, generally, are of such a fragile texture, put up in boards and silk, that a single reading is sufficient to deface or destroy their original beauty. The durability of the binding of the Casket, renders it superior to this reason, besides containing four times the quantity of interesting subject matter at the same price.

For sale by

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
E. LITTELL, 82 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
J. GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
J. G. AUNER, 230 Market street.
T. L. ASH, 135 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Also, the Medical Flora of the United States.
The Forget-Me-Not.
Harpe of Delaware. Dec. 6—tf

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL,

AT THE MASONIC HALL.

A. BONNAFFON respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen, desirous of celebrating the above Evening, that he purposes having a Ball, by Subscription. Each Gentleman will be entitled to 2 Ladies' Tickets.

Satisfactory references will be required of those Gentlemen applying for Ladies' Tickets, unknown to A. B. and application must be made prior to the day and evening of said Ball. No tickets will be sold at the door.—The apartments will be brilliantly illuminated with gas. F. Johnson and Band are engaged for the occasion.

Subscription, $1. Tickets are now ready for delivery to those Gentlemen who have already honored A. B. with their names. Dec. 20—2t

NOTICE.

MR. FULLER'S Sermon, from Isaiah XLI. 13, is now in print, and may be had at the following places:

Mr. EDWIN T. SCOTT'S Store, corner of Cherry and Eighth streets.

Mr. COLEMAN'S Store, No. 418 North Second street.

And at Mr. H. BURK'S, North Third street, a few doors above Arch. Dec. 20—tf

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping for wafers use Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 126 Dec. 20—3t

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 12, in cops and hanks, from the Darby Cotton Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the Subscriber, near Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa. on Tuesday night, the 23 inst. a CHESNUT BAY HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, 15 1-2 hands high, a natural pacer; he is well calculated for a family horse; a white star on his forehead, a thin tail, thick mane, carries well, either one or both fore feet are white.

Also, a part blooded Sorrel MARE, about 6 years old, and about 14½ hands high; trots generally; switch tail, carries well, fine mane, a white star on her face, head, burnt white on the back by the saddle, and in good order; she is not known to go in harness.

Ten dollars will be paid for either of them, or twenty dollars for both, if secured so that I can get them again, and 50 dollars for the thief, if brought to conviction, and all reasonable expences.

For further information, inquire either of S. Konigmacher, No. 141 Market street, Philadelphia, or of the Subscriber.

Dec. 18—3t* JOS. KONIGMACHER.

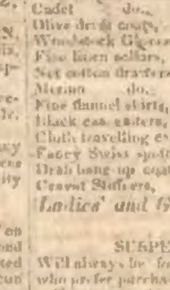
To Cabinet Makers and Western Merchants.

SACKING BOTTOMS for sale, at reduced prices. In addition to the stock and manufactured Upholstery now on hand, at the warehouse, S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, the proprietor has manufactured, and for sale, 1000 Sacking Bottoms, made of prime English duck. Citizens, generally, will find it to their interest by calling at the Subscriber's Warehouse,

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets.

N. B. Awning made, and Sacking Bottoms repaired. Piano Coats, Boxes made for Brewers, Bags of all descriptions. oct. 27—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.



THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, Columbian table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.

JOHN C. FARE,
Aug 30—1y No. 85 Market street, Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE,
No. 16 *MARKET STREET,*
(One door above Front, south side.)

THE Subscribers offer to the approbation of the community, a superior assortment of articles in the clothing line—They have on hand, and will be constantly supplied with, an extensive stock of LONDON superfine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. which they are, and will be prepared to make up in the most genteel and satisfactory manner, *the new Fashions being regularly received from Europe.*

An ample quantity of ready made articles, consisting in part of

Black dress coats,
Blue do. do.
Navarino do. do.
Bronze frocks.
Blue frocks,
Ring-up coat pants, of a superior quality,
British silk vests,
French do. do.
Black cas. trowsers,
Blue do. do.
Navarino frocks,
Green do.
Fashna grey cassimere, blue do.
Superior satinet pants,
Oxford mixt hang-up coats,
White and coloured drilling pants,
Undressing do. do.
Black cassimere vests,
Blue do. do.
Oxford and black mixt pants,
Cadet do. do.
Olive drab coats,
Woodstock Cassimere,
Fine linen collars,
Net cotton drawers,
Merino do.
Fine flannel shirts,
Black cas. trowsers,
Cloth travelling caps,
Fancy Swiss spotted bobbs,
Drab hang-up coats,
Corset Stiffeners,
Oxford mixt undress round jackets,
Steel do. do. do.
Blue do. do. do.
Olive and blue bye-coats,
Fancy blue and white mixt pants,
Circassian coatees,
Patent sus-penders,
Seamskin drawers,
Canton flannel do.
Buckins,
Congress stocks,
Spotted and Padded bobbs,
Velvet pants,
Carron hang-up coats,
Super blue-black velvet coats,
do. jet do.
New style Valentia vests,
do. Marseilles do.
Velvet round jackets,
Salmon drab pants,
Lasting pants,
Seamskin vests, (an old and durable article.)
Fine linen shirts,
Middling do. do.
Green riding coats,
Bronze dress coats,
New style tailcoat vests,
Muslin drawers,
Linen do.
Buckin gloves.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cambet and Plaid Cloaks.

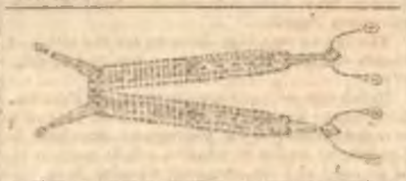
SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, &c.

Will always be found at their establishment, by those who prefer purchasing finished garments.

Gentlemen who are favorable to economy in cost, comfort in fit, and gratility in appearance are invited to call.

Naval and Military uniforms made at the shortest notice. ASHTON & SON.

oct. 23—tf



PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY.

Removed from No. 138 Market street, to No. 26 South Fourth street,

OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Corset Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. Oct. 11—3m

MERINO SHAWLS & SCARFS.

By FAUNCE,

No. 19 South Second street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received an elegant and extensive assortment of Merino and Thibet Shawls and Scarfs, of superior quality.

Also, superfine FRENCH MERINO, for Dresses.

Rich blue-black and colored CLOAK SATINS, with a large assortment of Silk Goods, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices. Nov. 29—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 12 Cuthbert street. Nov. 15—tf

W. J. REDLOUDS

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and REDLOUDS & YOUNG'S School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.

No. 27 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—3m

MISCHIEF.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6½ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, (above Walnut) has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES, retinned for washing dairy or preserving, saucepans, Boilers, STILLS of all kinds and WORKS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps copper rolls on hand, Tin plates in boxes, Block Tin, Lead Spouts, Pipe of all sizes, boxes, Block and Pump Gudgeons, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in exchange. Feb 16—1y

THE JACKSON WREATH,
OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.
"Glory, Gratitude, and Patriotism!"

IN PREPARATION, a splendid National Tribute, in commemoration of the great Civil Victory achieved by the people this day the Hero of New Orleans.

CONTENTS.

1st. It will contain a portrait of ANDREW JACKSON, President elect of the United States. Engraved in a superior style on copper, and intended to present a faithful and beautiful likeness of this illustrious individual to the American People.

2nd. A splendid title page containing the UNITED STATES COAT OF ARMS.

3d. The Life of Andrew Jackson, as written by Reverend William B. Reed, Esq., Progressing a true character of the soldier and patriot, who has been recommended to the people of the United States by his stern integrity, long experience, and transcendant services to his country.

4th. A correct perpleteau, giving of the BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. A noble cavalier bearing General Jackson in the foreground, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating over the field of battle.

5th. An appropriate engraving of the FARMER OF TENNESSEE. Scene, a rich cultivated farm, with a distant view of General Jackson's residence, THE HERMITAGE. These Engravings will be copied, with some alterations from the paintings displayed in Philadelphia and New York, covering a space of 60 feet by 25, and splendidly illuminated on the nights of the Election, in front of the JACKSON HEAD QUARTERS.

6th. Some further particulars of the life of the HERO, compiled from the collection of facts made by the Jackson republican committee of Pennsylvania and other sources.

7th. A view of the UNITED STATES CAPITOL at Washington, elegantly engraved on copper.

8th. A NEW PIECE OF MUSIC, entitled "Jackson's Grand March and Quick Step," composed expressly for this occasion, by one of the first professors of music in the United States.

9th. Covers embellishments. In addition to which, the work will be ornamented with many appropriate embellishments.

10th. There will also be annexed, a correct GENERAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, handsomely

Conditions. The work will be ready for delivery between the 8th of January and the 8th of March, early enough to be distributed throughout the United States before the latter date.

It will be delivered in the city in fancy binding at $2 per copy, and copies will be forwarded in flexible covers by mail to any part of the United States.

☞ All orders out of Philadelphia must be accompanied with the amount of subscription, or satisfactory reference in the city.

*** No letter will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid. A copy of the work will be forwarded to such editors as publish the prospectus, and a discount of 25 per cent will be made to any person, forwarding an order for ten or more copies. Subscriptions should be forwarded immediately, as they will be attended to in the order in which they are received.

Address, JACOB MAAS,
Franklin Engraving Office, Philadelphia Arcade.

Subscription papers left at Hobbsan's, Chesnut street; Rynkman's, Fourth and Ceskill street; at General Snyder's Jackson